

Mi-ah'-kah-mah or "Wappo"Yukon

"To the south and southwest, separating the Tuleame from their relatives on the coast, are two stocks--first, the Mi-ah'-kah-mah or Wap'po, inhabiting Alexander, Knights, and upper Napa valleys; and beyond these the Kan-a-mă'-ra of Russian River valley and the Santa Rosa plain."--
 Merriam, Dist. and Classif. of Mewan Stock of California, Amer. Anthropologist, NS IX, p. 352, June 1907.

^{also}
 See Mi-yahk-mah

Mi'-ă-man

me-wuk

Mokozzumme rancheria on ^{south} east side Cosummes River 3 miles below Soo'-ke'-de-de. (Given me by Chief Hunckup). - com

Merriam, Dist. and Classif. of Mewan Stock of California, Amer. Anthropologist, NS IX~~7~~ p.349, June 1907.

Miasap

Chumashan

Miasap: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, Santa Barbara Mission (11 Indians). Spellings: Miasap 6 times; Miasapa 1; Miasat 3; Mihausapip.-- Mission de Santa Barbara, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1786-1825.

Miat

Chumashan ?

Miat: Rancheria mentioned in 1789 in Libro de Bautismos,
Mision de Santa Barbara, MS, 1786-1825.

Micarra

Karokan

Micarra: Given by Judge Roseborough as name of village
on ~~Upper~~ Klamath River.--J.B. Roseborough, letter to
Albert Goldschmidt on Northern Calif. Indians, Salt
Lake City, June 28, 1872, MS Hayes' Scrapbooks, Indians
of California, Bancroft Library.

See Ah-mā-ke-ah-rahm
See also Mik-iára ,

Mi'cēwal (Me'-shā-wahl)

Yuki

The ~~Nappa~~ inhabitants of the village,
see Pipohō'lma, on east bank of Russian River
just east of Seyserville, called themselves Mi'cēwal.
Barnett, Ethnol.-Soc. Rev. ²⁶³ 272, 1908.

The southern band called them A'cōtca'mai or
A'cōtentca'wi.

See Mish-sha-wel.

Mi'-chah

Chemarekan

Mi'-chah: Name in Hyampom Chemareko for their village at
Hyampom (junction of Hay Fork Creek with South Fork
Trinity). Given me by Abe L. Bush, Hyampom Chemareko.--
Cham.

• Mi-cha-ha [= Michahai rancheria]

Yokut

Tribe ^[village] on Kings River mentioned by Major H.W. Wessells in 1853. - House
Ex. Doc. 76, 34th Cong. 3^d Sess. p. 31, 1857.

See also Michahai.

• Michahai

Yokut

Tribe ^{of Kings River drainage} mentioned by Kroeber. - The Yokuts Language, 312³⁵¹, 1907. (Vocab.
of 16 words, 320-321)

• Michahai: Yokut tribe mentioned by A.H. Gayton. -- Ghost

Dance of 1870 in So.-Central Calif., p. 59, ^{March} 1930.

Yokuts + Western Mono Pottery-Making, p. 239, map, 248, ^{Sept} 1929.

^{Gayton} **Yokuts-Mono Chiefs & Shamans**, pp. 370, 371, 375, 384, ^{Oct} 1930.

• Michahai (plural Michahaisha or Michayisa): Tribe next up
Mill Cr. above its mouth, at Hehshinau, on N side of
stream, on flat at foot of pine-covered ridge. -- Kroeber,
Hdbk. Inds. Calif., p. 480 1925.

See also mi-cha-ha (Wessells 1853).

Michahai: A.H. Gayton, Yokuts & Western Mono Pottery-
making, map p 248, 1929.

Michahai

Yokut

Michahai. A Yokuts (Mariposan) tribe near Squaw valley, in the Kings r. drainage, s. central Cal.

Michaha.—Wessells (1853) in H. R. Ex. Doc. 76, 34th Cong., 3d sess., 31, 1857. Michahai.—A. L. Kroeber, inf'n, 1906.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 836, 1907

Mic-hâp'-snâ [pronounced Mish-hawp'-snaw]

Chumashan

- Mic-hâp'-snâ.-- Former ranchería on Santa Barbara Channel at Arroyo de la Carpinteria. -- MS Vocabulary obtained by H. W. Henshaw at San Buenaventura, Nov. 1884. Spanish spelling Mishhopshnou, quoted from educated halfbreed.-- H. W. Henshaw, MS Vocabulary San Buenaventura language (2 copies) Nos. 293 & 844, Bureau Ethnology.

See also Mishpapsna, Mishhopshnou, Misopsno, Sn Roque

Michcanaca

Chumashan

Michcanaca: Given by James L. Ord as name of Indians at San Buenaventura Mission.--James L. Ord, undated pencil MS, Hayes Scrapbooks, Indians of Calif., Bancroft Library.

Michegua

Kám-me-i

Yuman

Michegua: Former rancheria in Cañada del Arrastradero [San Vicente Creek?] 1 league N of Santa Monica Rancho in present El Cajon Valley.-- J.A. Sanchez, Diario de la caminata que hizo el Prefecto Payeras de San Diego a San Gabriel, MS, 1821.

Michegua:-- Bancroft (after Sanchez) Hist. Calif., II, 442, 1885.

Michauha: Rancheria "in San Luis Valley" mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Diego Mission (9 Indians). Spellings: Michauha 3 times; Mechogua 2; Mechoa; Malchagua.-- Mission de San Diego, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1769-1822.

See also Michauha, Mechogua, Malchagua, Mechoa

Mich,hiu

Chumashan

Mich,hiu.--Name of former rancheria on Santa Barbara Channel at site of present San Onofre. Spanish spelling given by educated halfbreed to H. W. Henshaw, at San Buenaventura, Nov. 1884. (Henshaw's spelling, Mĩtc-hi-yu).-- H. W. Henshaw, MS Vocabulary San Buenaventura Language (2 copies) Nos. 293 & 844, Bureau Ethnology.

See also Mĩtc-hi-yu, Michiyu

Michiyu

Chumashan

Michiyu (Mĩtc-hi-yu). A former Chumashan village between Pt Conception and Santa Barbara, Cal., at the place now called San Onofre.—Henshaw, Buenaventura MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1884.

Handbook Am. Indians

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Michopsno

Chumashan

Michopsno: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos,
Mision de Santa Barbara, MS, 1786-1825.

See Misopsno

Mi-chú-mac (pronounced Mi-chú-mash)

Chumashan

"Mi-chú-mac", Mitc'-tcu-mac: Name of Santa Cruz Island
in Mis-ka-na-kan or San Buenaventura language (Chumashan)
-- MS Vocabulary obtained by H. W. Henshaw at San Buen-
aventura Nov. 1884. (2 copies) Nos. 293 & 844, Bureau
Ethnology.

"Island of Michumas":--Mision de San Buenaventura, Libro
de Bautismos, MS. 1782-1808.

[Same Book of Baptisms refers to Santa Cruz Island as
Limu and also says native name was Minagua.]

See also Limu, Michumas, Minagua, Enemes

Mickcivici

Chumashan

Mickcivici: Given by James L. Ord as name for Indians of Dos Pueblos on Santa Barbara Channel.--James L. Ord (undated pencil MS), Hayes' Scrapbooks, Indians of Calif., Bancroft Library.

See also Mickiewee, Miguigui, Miguihui

Geog. Name

Mickiewee

Chumashan

Mickiewee-- Indian name for Los Dos Pueblos. -- A.S. Taylor, California Farmer, Vol. 13, May, 4, 1860.

[Note: The rancheria of Miguihui, Miguigui or Miguijui is spoken of as that of the two towns (dos pueblos) and located at the mouth of Dos Pueblos Canyon by Goycochea, Henshaw, and Taylor.]

See also Miguigui, Miguihui, Miguijui, etc.

Micoco

Place name?

Micoco: Indian name for place mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de san Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

Micoma

Chumashan

Micoma. A Chumashan village between Goleta and Pt Conception, Cal., in 1542.—
Cabrillo, Narr. (1542) in Smith, Colec.
Doc. Fla., 183, 1857.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 867, 1907

See also Nicoma

Micoma

Chumashan

Taylor, Calif. Farmer, April 17, 1863.

Indian village near Pt. Conception, Calif. ^{1542.}discovered by Cabrillo in
Yarrow, Rept. Wheeler Survey for 1876, Append.H. p319, 1876.
Henshaw, Archaeology Wheeler Survey, p309, 1879.

Micoma. -- Voyage of Cabrillo, B. Smith, Coleccion Document
tos, Fla.I, 183, 1857.

See also Nicoma

Mic-ta-pál-wa [pronounced Mish-ta-pál-wa] Chumashan

Mic-ta-pál-wa. -- Former rancheria at La Matanza [Slaughter
house] at or near Ventura. -- MS Vocabulary obtained by
H. W. Henshaw at San Buenaventura, Nov. 1884. Spanish
spelling Mishtapalwa, quoted from educated halfbreed.
Henshaw also uses spelling Mis-ta-pal-wa. -- H. W. Henshaw
MS Vocabulary San Buenaventura Language (2 copies) Nos.
293 & 844, Bureau Ethnology.

Note: Not to be confused with rancheria Mic-ta-pä-wă
near Santa Ynez.]

See also Mis-ta-pál-wa, Mishtapalwa

Mic-ta-pä-wă [Pronounced Mish-ta-pä-wă]

Chumashan

· Mic-ta-pä-wă: Former rancheria of A-la-hu-lá-pu or Santa Ynez tribe.-- H. W. Henshaw, MS Vocabulary Santa Ynez language obtained at Santa Ynez, Sept. 1884. MS No. 292, Bureau Ethnology.

[Not to be confused with rancheria Mic-ta-pál-wa near Ventura]

See also Mishtapawa, Mish-tah-hā-wah

Micut

Micut: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Diego Mission (2 Indians) Spellings: Micut, Miculg.-- Mision de San Diego, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1769-1822.

Middle Mewuk (or Me'-wah)

Mewan

"The territory of the Middle Mewuk (or Me'-wah) begins on the north on or near Calaveras creek and extends southerly to Tuolumne river, which it follows easterly to a little beyond Hetch-hetchy valley. The western boundary runs southeasterly from near Jenny Lind to La Grange on Tuolumne river."—Merriam, Dist. and Classif. of Mewan Stock of California, Amer. Anthropologist, NS IX, p.345, June 1907.

Middle Mewuk: Merriam, Totemism in Calif., Amer. Anthropologist, NS X, 561, 1908.

(559-)

Middle Mewuk

Mewan

Concerning the main linguistic divisions of the Miwok, Kroeber says that "Dr. Merriam's Middle Mewuk" is called by S.A. Barrett Tuolumne or Central Sierra—Kroeber, Languages of the Coast of Calif. N of San Francisco, Univ. Calif. Publ. Am. Arch. Ethn., IX, 3, p.292, Apr. 29, 1911. Miwok.

Middle Town

Mewan

- Middle Town: A tribe of the Miwok stock in the extreme southern part of Lake County, Calif., and numbering 7 persons in 1910.--Dixon^{Census} Indian Population in U.S. & Alaskaⁱⁿ 1910, p. 87, 1915.

Middle Town: Dixon, Preliminary Bulletin, Census of 1910: Indian Population, p. 17, published June 26, 1913.

See Olayome & Tuleyome

Southwestern Midoo (or Pā'-we-nan)

Merriam, Totemism in California, Amer. Anthropologist, NS X, p. 561, Dec. 1908.

· Midu (Mi-doo)

California stock name.--Merriam, Science, NS, XIX, p. 914⁹¹⁷,
June 17, 1904.

See also Meidoo, Maidu

· Mĩ' dūcLabe (Me'-doosh'-hlab-be) ^{Wintoon,} Wintun

Old village of "Southerly dialect" on W bank of Indian
creek opposite Lodoga post office, and about 4 mi. S
of confluence of Indian and Little Stony creeks.

Arch. & Eth.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 297, Feb. 1908

See Me-doo's'hlab'-be

Mi-em-ma See Me-yemma

^{Prob. Chemareko}
Tsā-nung-hwā

^{Prob. Chemareko}
Athapaskan
~~Heepa~~

--Meyer, Nach Dem Sacramento, p282, 1855. (Given as
division of "Hupahs" on Trinity
River)

See Me-em-ma, Me-yem-ma, ~~Chimareko~~.

· Mi'-e-pahn-te

Wintoon proper

Wintoon

· Mi'-e-phan-te: Village on south side of Pit River just above
present concrete highway bridge below the mouth of
McCloud River. Formerly rancherias on both sides of
Pit River at this point.-- Told me by McCloud River
Wintoon. - Cham.

Mi-gi-u

Chumashan

Mi-gi-u: One of two large and populous rancherias in Dos Pueblos Canyon on Santa Barbara Channel. The other rancheria was called Ku-i-yá-mu.-- H. W. Henshaw, MS Vocabulary San Buenaventura Language obtained Nov. 1884 (2 copies) Nos. 293 & 844, Bureau Ethnology.

See also Miguigui, Mickiewee, Miguijui, San Luis Obispo

Miguelañ^eos

Salinan

Spanish-Mexican name for Indians formerly living at and near San Miguel mission.

The Tejon Indians tell me that the Miguelañ^eos spoke a horrible unintelligible language.

Tribe _____

Name Miguelino _____

Standard form Miguelino _____

Tribe ☐

Village ☐

Other ☒ dialect

Source J.A. Mason, University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology, Vol. 10, No. 4, p. 104, 1912.

Identification and remarks Name used by Mason for dialect of San Miguel Mission. "At present the Salinan stock comprises two dialects, not very dissimilar, and apparently mutually intelligible. These are known as Antonino and Miguelino, from the missions at which they were formerly spoken."

Migueliño

Ennesen

Migueliño: Name used by Mason for dialect of San Miguel Mission. "At present the Salinan stock comprises two dialects, not very dissimilar, and apparently mutually intelligible. These are known as Antoniño and Migueliño, from the missions at which they were formerly spoken." -- J. Alden Mason, Ethnology of Salinan Indians, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Am. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol. 10, No. 4, p. 104, Dec. 14, 1912.

MiguiguiChumashan

Miguigui -- Santa Barbara Channel rancheria (two towns) 5-1/2 leagues W of Presidio of Santa Barbara. [At mouth Dos Pueblos Canyon] Population in 1796, 210; Chiefs, Yguamaitu & Tenuaquichet. -- Phelipe de Goycochea, Report to Borica, March 12, 1796, Archives of Calif., State Papers, Missions, II, 94, [Extracts made for Bancroft Library].

Miguigui. -- Bancroft (after Goycochea 1796), Hist. of Calif., I, 672 ftnote, 1884.

Miguigui. -- Rancheria tributary to San Buenaventura Mission, Calif., -- Taylor, Calif. Farmer, July 24, 1863. Bancroft (after Taylor), Native Races, I, 459, 1874.

Miguigui. -- Extracts from Archivo de la Mision de San Buenaventura, Libros de Mision, made for Bancroft Library, p. 28, 1877.

See also Miguihui, Migiu, Miguijui, San Luis Obispo, Migiu Dos Pueblos

[Card 2]

MiguiguiChumashan

Miguigui: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Buenaventura Mission (2 Indians). Spanish name Dos Pueblos. -- Mision de San Buenaventura, Libro primero de Bautismos, MS, 1782-1808.

Miguigui: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, Santa Barbara Mission. Spellings: Miguigui 50 times; Miguijui 10; Miguihui 3; Miguiul 1. Spanish names, Dos Pueblos and San Pedro y San Pablo. -- Mision de Santa Barbara, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1786-1825.

Miguihui: Rancheria mentioned in La Purisima Mission Records (2 Indians). Spellings: Miguihui, Miguihuit in Register, 1799-1804; Miguiu or Dos Pueblos in Register, 1814.

Miguihui: Rancheria mentioned in "Padron" or Register of Santa Ynez Mission, MS, 1803-1810 (Book 17, Archives of Parochial Church of Santa Barbara).

Miguihui ("y dos Pueblos")

Chumashan

Rancheria tributary to Santa Barbara Mission, Calif.

--Taylor, Calif. Farmer, April 24, 1863. - Bancroft (after Taylor), ^{Aug 2, 1863} Native Races, I, 459, 1874.

Miguijui. -- Rancheria tributary to La Purisima Mission.

-- Archivos de la Mision de La Purisima Concepcion, 10, MS Copy, Bancroft Library, 1876.

Miguihui. Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, Santa Barbara Mission, MS, 1786-1825. See Miguigui.

See also Miguigui, Mickiewee, Mi-gi'-u

Miguihui

Chumashan

Miguihui. A Chumashan village, one of the two popularly known as Dos Pueblos, in Santa Barbara co., Cal.; also a village in Ventura co.

Migiu.—Henshaw, Buenaventura MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1884. **Miguigui.**—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, July 24, 1863 (Ventura co). **Miguihui.**—Ibid., Apr. 24, 1863.

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See also Miguigui, Migiu

Migunu

Migunu: Rancheria mentioned once (1775) in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

Mihausapin

Chumashan

Mihausapin: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de Santa Barbara, MS, 1786-1825.

See Miasap

• Mihiltamti'wa

Pomo

Old village of Northeastern dialect, Pomo, near foothills E of Big Stony creek, and about 3/4 mi. NE of town of Stonyford. Some doubt as to name of this village, but one given is prob. correct.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., ^{Arch. & Eth.} vol. 6, 245, Feb. 1908

• Mikechuse

Mewan

• **Mikechuse.** A former hostile tribe living N. and E. of San Joaquin r., Cal., among the foothills of the Sierra Nevada on the headwaters of Tuolumne, Merced, and Mariposa rs. Probably Moquelumnan. See Barbour, et al. (1851) in Sen. Ex. Doc. 4, 32d Cong., spec. sess., 61, 1853.

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Mikechuses

Mewan

Tribe at foot of Sierra Nevada, ^{between} ~~on~~ headwaters of Tuolumne, Merced, and Mariposa rivers, Calif.

Barbour & Wozencraft, Senate Ex. Doc. 4, Special Session, p 61, 1853.

May be same as Nut'-choo-che (typog error perhaps for Nutchuches)

Mikētime

Athapascan

Mikētime: Athapascan name for a "Wiyot" village site on north side of North Fork Mad River about 3/4 mile from the mouth. "Name said to refer to being behind North fork of Mad River."--L. L. Loud, Ethnogeography & Archaeology of the Wiyot Territory, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14, p. 291, 1918. (Site AE on accompanying map.)

[Note: This village was not in Wiyot, but in Whilkut territory.]

Miketsiu

Yokut

Miketsiu: Chunut settlement, not exactly located.--
Kroeber, Hdbk. Ind s. Calif., 483, 1925.

Tribe Karok

Name Mik iara

Standard form A-mi-ke-ar-rum

Tribe ☐

Village ☒

Other ☐

Source _____

Identification and remarks _____

Mik-iára

Karok

Mik-iára. -- Village on SE side Klamath River above Salmon River & just above Kah-ose (& apparently opposite Isshe-pishe-rah). One of 4 villages containing about 60 houses burnt in summer of 1852. Gibbs MS map 1852.

Note: This was the old village destroyed in 1852. The present village of Ah-mā-ke-ah'-rum is on NW side Klamath River 3 miles below mouth of Salmon. -- *cm*.

See Ah-mā-ke-ah'-rahm

Tribe

Karok

Name

Mik-iára

Standard form

Amaikiara

Tribe ☐

Village ☒

Other ☐

Source

Gibbs, MS. Misc., B.A.E., 1852.

Identification and remarks

• Mikiquē

Chumashan

"All town villages, i.e., at Santa Barbara, were called Mikiquē". - W.J.Hoffman: Notes on Hugo Ried MS. 1852, Bull. Essex Inst. Vol. 17, p. 29, 1885. (*q pronounced like ch in German nicht*). [*would this be Me-ki^{ch}-we?·can*]

Mila

Mila: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Antonio Mission. Spellings: Mila, Mila-ha. -- Mission San Antonio, Libros de Mision, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also Mila-ha

Milaluhûo

Chumashan

Milaluhûo: Rancheria "on the islands" mentioned in Book of Baptisms, Santa Barbara Mission (2 Indians).. Spellings Milaluhuo, Milaluie.--Mision de Santa Barbara, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1786-1825.

Miluluyo: Spelling in Libro de Difuntos, Mision de Santa Barbara, MS, 1786-1825.

See also Nilaluy

Mil^{ch}-kwil-tle-mahk Diegueno

Yuman

Diegueno village at San Felipe, San Diego Co., Calif.

Name given me by Diegueno at Mesa Grande - con.

Milcuatay

Yuman

Milcuatay: Rancheria mentioned. Also spelled Milquatay (after Vicente Romero).-- Benjamin Hayes, MS Notes on the Diegueños, Hayes Collection [Scrapbooks], Vol. 38, pp. 172-174, 1870.

See also Milquatai, Milquatay, El^{sh}-kah-ti

Milcuespach

Milcuespach: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Diego Mission (3 Indians). Spellings: Milcuespach, Meljuapechis, Nelcupach.-- Mision de San Diego, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1769-1822.

Milcutenac

Milcutenac: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Misión de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Melcotanac

Diegueno

Mileo-to-nac

Yuman

Diegueno rancheria at San Felipe, mentioned in Santa Ysabel Treaty of Jan. 7, 1852. - House Ex. Doc. 76, 34th Cong., 3^d Sess., p. 132, 1857.

Printed Mel-co-to-nac in 18 California Treaties, Senate Confidential Doc. 32^d Cong. 1st Sess. p. - ; Reprint, p. 43, Jan. 1905.

See Mel-co-to-nac.

Milimelo

Chumashan?

Milimelo; Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de Santa Barbara, MS , 1786-1825.

Milisnit

Ennesen

Milisnit: Rancheria of the Chalon [tribe or region] mentioned in Book of Baptisms, La Soledad Mission, 1791 -?, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

• Milkwanen

Rancheria formerly in vicinity of San Luis Rey Mission,
Calif.--Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Vol. XIII, No. 12, May 11, 1860.
• Bancroft (after Taylor), Native Races, I, 460, 1874.

• Milkwanen

Luiseno

Milkwanen. A Luiseno village formerly
in the neighborhood of San Luis Rey
mission, s. Cal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer,
May 11, 1860.

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Millajó

Diegueno

Yuman

Millajó: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Mellajó

Millanistecus

Millanistecus: Rancheria of the Pagssim and Orestacox or Tamarox mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Juan Bautista Mission (19 Indians). Spellings: Millanistecus, Millianitecos, Millianistico, Miliacnistacos (Soledad), Millanist? (Ochentacos), Milicnixta, Miliacnixtac (Pagssim), Mirianixtac (Orestacox or Tamarox).--Mision de San Juan Bautista, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1797-1832. [Book of Deaths: Miriacnisticu for Indian given from Orestaco in Book of Baptisms. Millanistacos.]

Mill Creek Indians

Yahna

Mill Creek Indians: Given by Gen. J. Bidwell, in letter dated Chico, May 6, 1865, as name for hostile tribe which for many years had been committing depredations along eastern border of Sacramento Valley from Chico to Pit River.-- War of Rebellion Records, Series 1, Vol. 50, Pt. 2, p. 1222, 1897.

Mill Creeks

Yahnan

and Mill Creek Indians.

Mill Creeks A.-- "This group, the most southerly of the Yana peoples, made their home on and about Deer Creek (map D-10) and Mill Creek (map D-9) and are often referred to as 'Mill Creeks.'" They seem to have been, compared to other Indians, an independent and warlike group." (p. 42)-- T. T. Waterman, The Yana Indians, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 13, pp. 42-51, 1918. (Mill Creeks said to be same as Yahi)

Mill Creeks.-- Title of book by R. A. Anderson; also many page references; pp. 3, 8, 10, 20, 25, 28, 29, 30 + etc. on. -- 'Fighting the Mill Creeks', Chico, 1909.

Milolahuō

Chumashan

Milolahuō: One Indian baptized from "rancheria Milolahuō on the islands", 1802.-- Mission Santa Barbara, Libro de Bautismos, 1786-1825, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Note: Error in Pinart's copy. Spelling in original MS is Milaluhuo.

Milquatai

Yuman

Milquatai. --Place, probably rancheria, mentioned in route of Indian campaign of 1836: "We started from Descanso, about 50 miles below the town of San Diego, passing through Tecate, los Juntos, Milquatai, Jacum, Matacawat, Guaytay, Cuyamaca Valley, round to Valle de las Viajas."-- Vicente Romero, Notes of the Past, 3, MS, Bancroft Library, 1872.

Milquatai. -- Located on W edge of Colorado Desert, on Carrizo Creek about 50 miles S of junction with San Felipe Creek. -- Asher & Adams Map, 1873.

See also El^{ch}-kah-ti^(?), La Posta^(?), Milcuatay, Milquatay

Mil-Wuk

Mewuk

Mil-Wuk: Spelling for Mewuk tribe used in report about delegation of Calif. Indians sent to Washington, D.C. in 1922 to ask for compensation for lands.-- San Francisco Chronicle, Jan. 17, 1922.

See Me-wuk

Milyahu

Prof. Chumashan

Milyahu: Rancheria of unusual size on a detached rocky hill in or near cañada de las Uvas [exact locality not stated]. - John P. Harrington in *Explorations and Field-work of the Smithsonian Inst.* in 1925, 109-111, April 1926. Also in *Scientific News Service*, S.F. Jan. or Feb. 1926, reprinted in various newspapers (example, Fresno Republican, Feb. 8, 1926).

• Mimai

Mi-doo

Maidu village ^{(on W. side Feather River below Marysville,} Sutter Co., Calif.

Dixon, The Northern Maidu, map plate 38, 1905.

See also mimal

• Mimal

Midu

Mimal. A former Maidu village on the w. bank of Feather r., just below Yuba city, Sutter co., Cal. (R. B. D.)

Mimai.—Dixon in Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., xvii, pl. xxxviii, 1905 (misprint). **Mimal.**—Bancroft, Nat. Races, I, 450, 1882. **Wi-ma.**—Powers in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 282, 1877.

(See also other cards. com)

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•Mimal: Bancroft: Native Races Pacific States, Vol. I,
p. 451. 1874.

Handbook American Indians, Pt. 1, p.863. 1907.

Mimals: Earl Ramey: Beginnings of Marysville, Calif.
Hist. Soc. Quar. Vol. 14, No.3, p.211. Sept.1935.

"...by Dec. 1849, there were no Indians who were
classed as permanent residents. Exactly where they
went and why they left we can only guess. Inevitably
some were exterminated by the newcomers...Some of
the Mimals crossed the Yuba to the south and worked
for the river ranchers. But we know that many of
them went up the river to the diggings in 1848."

Mimai: Dixon: Northern Maidu, map plate 38, 1905.

See also Memal, Memals, Mimal, Mimals, Mimai, Minal

Mimals

Midoo

"....by December, 1849, there were no Indians who
were classed as permanent residents. Exactly where
they went and why they left we can only guess.
Inevitably some were exterminated by the newcomers
...Some of the Mimals crossed the Yuba to the south
and worked for the river ranchers. But we know that
many of them went up the river to the diggings in
1848."--Earl Ramey: Beginnings of Marysville, Calif.
Hist. Soc. Quar. Vol. 14, No. 3, p.211, Sept. 1935.

See also Memal, Memals, Mimal, Mimai, Minal

• Memal & Mimal

Midoo

Midoo rancheria on site of New Mecklenberg (now Marysville) at junction of Yuba and Feather Rivers, Sacramento Valley, Calif.

• Memals: Village of about 100 Indians on south side of Yuba River in 1843--Bidwell (1843): History of Sutter Co. by Wm. H. Chamberlain and Harry L. Wells Oakland, 13, 1879.

• Memal: Population, Nov. 1846, 38 (22 men & 16 women)-- E. A. Gatten, Census Indian Population for John A. Sutter's Report to Sec'y State, Dec. 20, 1847, MS. Doc. Hist. Calif. 1846-49. MS. Bancroft Library.

• Minal: Heinrich Lienhard (Journal 1847): Californien, pp 159, 162, 163, 167-8, 173, 181, 260. 1898.

(over)

Mim'-hal-le

Midoo

· Mim'-hal-le: Rancheria on Feather River, below Bo'-kah
which was at Gridley Bridge. Told me by Jack Frango,
full-blood Mitchōpdō.--cam

[May be same as Mimal, given by others as at Marysville]

Minageneme

(in 1777)

Minageneme: Rancheria mentioned in Libros de Bautismos,
Mision de San Juan Capistrano, MS, 1777-1846.

Miñagua

Kam-me-i ?

, Yuman?

Miñagua: Ranchería mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Aijnajá ?

Minagua

Chumashan

Minagua: Native name for Santa Cruz Island.-- Mision de San Buenaventura, Libro primero de Bautismos, MS, 1782-1808.

See also Limu, Enemes, Michomas

· Minal [typographical error for mimal or memal]

Miduan

Minal: Given by Heinrich Lienhard in his Journal (1847) as Indian village in 1847 on Feather River 2 miles above Hock Farm.-- Heinrich Lienhard, Californien, pp. 159, 162, 163, 167, 173²⁶, 1898.
Written Minal-Indians, *ibid*, ^(167, 168,) p. 181.

Memal, Mimals
See also Memals, Mimal, Mimai

Mingkekyoding

Ner'-er'-ner

Polikla

Mingkekyoding: Given by Kroeber as Hoo-pah name for Ner'-er'-ner village of As-spä-ø on coast about 10 miles south of mouth of Klamath.--Kroeber, Hdbk Inds Calif, p 11, 1925

See As-spä'-ø

See also Espau

Min-ko'-nah chum'-mi

Pomoan

• Min-ko'-nah chum'-mi: Name used by the Pomoan Kah'-tah-we
chum'-mi (of Healdsburg region) for Dry Creek tribe. --- cm
closely related

Also probably used by the Min-ko'-nah chum'-mi for themselves. --- cm.
The name of Dry Creek is Min-ko'-nah. --- cm

The Mah'-kah-mo chum'-mi (of Cloverdale Valley) use the
same name for this tribe but pronounce it Mā'-hin kow'-nah
chum'-mi. --- cm

See also Mā'-hin kow'-nah chum'-mi

Miñkûṭdekeyimantcintciñ

Athabaskan

Miñkûṭdekeyimantcintciñ. [Ming-kut-dě-kě-ye-mahn-tshin-
tshing]. --- "Chilula" name meaning "lake opposite side"
for summer camp in Bald Hills among redwood trees across
Redwood Creek from Akbers' place, opposite the mouth of
North Fork Creek. (In NW corner Section 30, Township 8
N, Range 3 E). --- P.E. Goddard, Univ. of Calif. Pubs.
Amer. Archaeol. & Ethnol., Vol. 10, No. 6, pp. 277, 282,
April 1914.

See also Müng-kut'-te-kěh ?

Mintoon (mispr.)

Wintoon

"In 1858-'59 there was a war with the Mintoon Indians on the Upper Mad River, resulting in a surrender of the savages, under General Kibbe."--Memorial and Biog'l Hist. of North'n Calif., Lewis Pub'g Co., 132, 1891.

See Wintoon
~~Wintun~~

Miook

Mewan

Error for Miwok. - J.S. Kingsley, Standard Natural History, VI, 175, 1885. (Kingsley quotes Poirer as his Calif. authority - hence error apparent).

Miook.--"The Miook Indians in California, who used to drag the carcass of a defunct 'fragrance pedlar,' i.e. skunk, along the intricate paths through the forests, so as to enable their friends to follow them guided by their noses."--Wm.A. Baillie-Grohman, Camps in the Rockies, 369-370, 1882.

See Me-wuk

• Mipacmas

See Mi-yahk'mah

Miyakma

Tribe on borders of Clear Lake, Lake Co., Calif.

Bancroft, Native Races Pacific States, Vol. 1 p 362, 1874.

^{Topographic}
~~error~~, perpetuated by A.H. Keane who writes the name Mipacmas.—
appendix to Bates' Central Am., West Indies & ^{London} 476, 1878.

• Mayacmas.—Bancroft, Ibid, p:451.

See Mi-yahk'-ma

Mipat

Soo-lah'-te-luk

Mipat: "Wiyot" [Soo-lah'-te-luk] name for archaeological site near Humboldt Bay about a mile west of Arcata, used in 1850 as a "Wiyot" [Soo-lah'-te-luk] village or camp site.--
L. L. Loud, Ethnogeography & Archaeology of the Wiyot Territory, Univ. Calif. Pubs. in Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14, p. 286, 1918.

Site 39 on accompanying map.

See We-pet'

Miplok

Soo-lah'-te-luk

Miplok: Wiyot village on the north side and near the mouth of Eel River.--L. L. Loud, Ethnogeography & Archaeology of the Wiyot Territory, Univ. Calif. Pubs. in Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14, p. 288, 1918.

Site AT on accompanying map.

Miquesesquela^u

Chumashan

Indian village formerly on Santa Barbara Island, Calif.,
Discovered by Cabrillo in 1542, Archaeology Wheeler Survey,
y, p311, 1879. [apparently on Sta. Cruz I.].

Spelled Niquesesquelua by Yarrow, Rept. Wheeler Survey
for 1876, Append. H. p319, 1876, and by Bancroft, Hist.
Calif., I, 73, 1884; Bancr. places it on Sta. Cruz Island.
(after Arch. Wheeler Surv.)

Miquesesquela.--Gustav Eisen, Account of the Indians of
the Sta. Barb. Ids. in Calif., 10, 1904. (Eisen thinks it
was on Sta. Catalina.)

See also Miquesesquela, Niquesesquelua

Mirianixtac

Mirianixtac: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Juan Bautista Mission.--Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Juan Bautista, MS, 1797-1832.

See Millanistecus

Mis-a-lah

Me-tum'-mah

Pomoan

Mis-a-lah: Name of principal chief of Chor-ti-u tribe in Betumki [Little Lake or Willits] Valley.--Report of Redick McKee, dated Sept. 21, 1851. McKee Senate Ex. Doc. 4, Special Session, p. 184, 1853.

Mis-a-lahs: Erroneously used in tribal sense by Bancroft (after M'Kee but credited to Gibbs and hyphens omitted) Native Races, Vol. I, p. 449, 1874

See also Miss-a-lay

Misálamagūn: "Misálamagūn or Musakakun (above Healdsburg)".--
Powell. Linguistic Families, p.88, 1891. [Tribe of
Kulanapan family.]

See Musakakūn, Musalakun See also Mi-sal-la Ma-gun'
S

Mi-sal-la Ma-gun' (or Mu-sal-la-kun')

Po-moan

Subtribe between Geyserville and Cloverdale, Sonoma Co.,
Calif. Powers, Tribes of Calif., 174, 1877.

For remarks on sign of name + other matter see Barrett, Ethn. - Geog. Pomo,
213-214, 1908. Also under Musalakun, Handbook Am. Ind. I, 958, 1907.
(S.A. Barrett.)

See also Mu-sal-la-kun', Masallamagoon,
Misálamagūn, Musakakun.

Miscanaka

Chumashan

Rancheria on old mission site of San Buenaventura (Mission, Calif.)
- Taylor, Calif. Farmer, July 24, 1863. - Bancroft (after Taylor),
Native Races, I, 459, 1874.

Miscanaka. -- "Valley of the San Buenaventura or Miscanaka."

A. S. Taylor, Calif. Farmer, July 31, 1863.

"Mis-ka-na-kan"

"Mis(or Mitc) ka-na-kan" } -- Name of rancheria on site of
present school-house at San Buenaventura and also name
used by Ventura Indians for themselves. Mitc-kan-a-ka was
the name used by the Ventura Indians for San Buenaventura
River. -- MS Vocabulary obtained by H. W. Henshaw at San
Buenaventura, Nov. 1884. (2 copies) Nos. 293 & 844, Bu-
reau Ethnology.

Miscanaka

Chumashan

Miscanaka. The site of San Buenaven-
tura mission, Cal. (Taylor in Cal. Farmer,
July 24, 1863). Said by Indians in 1884
to be the name of a former Chumashan
village at the site of the present school-
house in that town. (H. W. H.)

Miscanaka. -- Taylor, op. cit. **Mitc-ka'-na-kau.** --
Henshaw, Buenaventura MS. vocab., B. A. E.,
1884 (*tc=ch*).

Handbook Am. Indians

Pt. 1, p. 870, 1907

See also Mitc-ká-na-kau

Miscolt[s] See Miscott, miskût Athapaskan
Tribe on hand in Hoopa Valley, Calif. - Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for
1872, 66, 1872.

Mason, Smithsonian Rept. for 1886, 206, 1889.

Goddard writes it miskût and meskut, wh see.

See Miscott, miskut.

Miscott[s] Athapaskan
Hoopa Valley tribe. ~~Mentioned by Board of Indian~~
J. Lewis Spalding in Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1870, 82, 1870. (81 in 1870);
2nd ¹⁸⁷² ~~Ind~~ for 1871, 191, 1872 (mention only); 2nd ~~Ind~~ for 1872, 66, 1872. - 2nd ~~Ind~~ for 1874, 133, 1874.
3^d Ann. Rept. Board Indian Commr (for 1871), 182, 1872.
4th " " " " " (" 1872), 44, 1872.
5th " " " " " (" 1873), 64, 1874.

Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1876, 236, 1876.

Written also Miscolt, miskut

Miscrat

Hoopah

Athapaskan

Miscrat: Rancheria of Hoopah tribe mentioned in agreement made at Fort Gaston, Hoopa Valley, August 14, 1862, between chiefs of Hoopah tribe and Commandant of Northern Division, Humboldt Military District.-- War of Rebellion Records, Series 1, Vol. 50, Pt. 2, p. 69, 1897.

See Mis'-kut

See also Miscolt , Miscott , Meskut , Agaraitz ,

Misesopano

Chumashan

Misesopano. A Chumashan village w. of Pueblo de las Canoas (San Buenaventura), Ventura co., Cal., in 1542; placed by Taylor on the Rafael Gonzales farm.

Misesopano.—Cabrillo (1542) in Smith, Colec. Doc. Fla., 181, 1857. Mississipone.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Apr. 17, 1863. Pona.—Ibid.

Handbook Am. Indians

Pt. 1, p. 87^o, 1907

See also Mississipone, Pona

Misesopano

Chumashan

Indian village formerly near Santa Barbara ,Calif.,
Discovered by Cabrillo in 1542., Archaeology Wheeler Survey
p 307, 1879. Spelled Misisopano by Yarrow, Rept. Wheeler
Survey for 1876., Append. H. p 319, 1876.
Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., I, 73, 1884 (*between San Buenaventura
and Pt. Conception.*)

Misesopano.-- Cabrillo's Narrative, 1542, in B. Smith,
Colecion Documentos, Fla., I, 181, 1857.

See also Misisopano, Missopeno, Sopono, Mississipone, Pona, Pono
Missisissepono,

Miset'

Soo-lah'-te-luk

Miset': "Wiyot" [Soo-lah'-te-luk] name for one of their
archaeological village or camp sites, located on west side
of Mad River Slough, north of Humboldt Bay.--L. L. Loud,
Ethnogeography & Archaeology of the Wiyot Territory, Univ.
Calif. Pubs. in Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14, p. 287, 1918.

Site 38 on accompanying map.

See also Shotoshärökotkërel

Mishhopshnou

Chumashan

- Mishhopshnou.--Former rancheria on Santa Barbara Channel at Arroyo de Carpinteria. Spanish spelling given by educated halfbreed to H. W. Henshaw at San Buenaventura, Nov. 1884 (Henshaw's spelling Mic-hâp-snâ).
--H. W. Henshaw, MS Vocabulary San Buenaventura language (2 copies) Nos. 293 & 844, Bureau Ethnology.

See also Mishpapsna, Mic-hâp-snâ, Misopsno, Sn Roque

Mishpapsna

Chumashan

Mishpapsna (Mic-pâp-snâ). A former Chumashan village at the arroyo near Carpinteria, Santa Barbara co., Cal.--Henshaw, Buenaventura MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1884. Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 871, 1907

See also Mic-pâp-snâ

Mish'-shā-wel

Yukean

- Mish'-shā-wel: Alexander Valley (Russian River) branch of Mi-yahk'-mah tribe. Told me repeatedly by themselves. -- cum

The Miyakman or southern division of the Yukean stock comprises 3 bands or tribes: (1) The Mish'-shā-wel of Alexander Valley; (2) the Moó-tis-tool of Knights Valley; (3) the Mi-yahk'-mah of northern Napa Valley (Calistoga region). -- cum

Note.- The Lōk-nó-mah of Middletown Valley, by some authors mistakenly placed as a Yukean tribe, is a band of Too'-le-yome, of Mewan stock. -- cum

See also mīcēwal, Mis-sow'-al-im-fo

Mishtapalwa

Chumashan

Mishtapalwa: Former rancheria at La Matanza [Slaughter house] near Ventura. Spanish spelling given to H. W. Henshaw by educated halfbreed at San Buenaventura, Nov. 1884. (Henshaw's spellings, Mic-ta-pál-wa, Mīs-ta-pál-wa). -- H. W. Henshaw, MS Vocabulary San Buenaventura Language (2 copies) Nos. 293 & 844, Bureau Ethnology.

See also Mic-ta-pál-wa, Mīs-ta-pál-wa

Mishtapalwa

Chumashan

Mishtapalwa (Mic-ta-pal'-wa). A former Chumashan village at La Matanza, near San Buenaventura, Ventura co., Cal.--Henshaw, Buenaventura MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1884. **Handbook Am. Indians**
Pt. 1, p. 871, 1907

See also Mic-ta-pal'-wa

Mishtapawa

Chumashan

Mishtapawa (Mic-ta-pä-wă). One of the former Chumashan villages near Santa Inez mission, Santa Barbara co., Cal.--Henshaw, Santa Inez MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1884. **Handbook Am. Indians**
Pt. 1, p. 871, 1907

See also Mic-ta-pä-wă, mish-tah-hā-wah

Misil

Misil: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Diego Mission (2 Indians). Spellings: Misil, Misill.--
Mision de San Diego, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1769-1822.

Chumashan

Misinagua

Indian village near[?] Santa Barbara, Calif. discovered by Cabrillo in 1542.
Yarrow, Rept. Wheeler Survey for 1876. Append. H. p319, 1876.

Henshaw, Archaeology Wheeler Survey, p307, 1879.

Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., I, 73, 1884 (*between San Buenaventura and Pt. Conception.*)

Misinagua.-- Voyage of Cabrillo, 1542, Smith, Colecion Documentos, Fla., I, 181, 1857.

Misinajua.-- A.S. Taylor (after Smith, 1857), Calif. Farmer, April 17, 1863. (Taylor says near S. Marcos).

See also Misinajua

Misinagua

Misinagua. A Chumashan village w. of Pueblo de las Canoas (San Buenaventura), Ventura co., Cal., in 1542. Placed by Taylor near San Marcos.

Misinagua.—Cabrillo (1542) in Smith, Colec. Doc. Fla., 181, 1857. **Misinajua.**—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Apr. 17, 1863.

Chumashan

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See also Misinajua

Misinajua

(near Santa Barbara) Chumashan

Rancheria formerly near San Marcos, Calif. Discovered by Cabrillo in 1542. -Taylor, Calif. Farmer, April 19th, 1863.

See also Misinagua.

Mis-krit

Soo-lah'-te-luk

Mis-krit: Athapascan name (meaning 'bluff along') for "Wiyot" [Pah-to-waht] village on north side of Mad River, east of Mill Creek. "Wiyot" [Pah-to-waht] name for same place, Plet-er-sowet.--L. L. Loud, Ethnogeography & Archaeology of the Wiyot Territory, Univ. Calif. Pubs. in Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14, p. 290, 1918.

Site E on accompanying map.

See also Plet-er-sowet

Mis-kritikrit

Soo-lah'-te-luk

Mis-kritikrit: "This was the chief village in the vicinity of Blue Lake at the time of the Chilula attack, only a few years previous to the coming of the whites, who report seeing 30 or 40 fresh graves as the result of the massacre. Jim Brock [half Chilula and half Pah-to-waht] said that the place was populous, but he did not know how many people lived there at the time they were driven out, which was just before he was born. When he was a boy there were about a dozen abandoned plank houses still standing besides a sweat-house. These were burnt at the time of the war, he said, probably meaning the Chilula raid in August 1862, when Bates Hotel was burned and several whites were killed. The Athapascan name of the place, mis-kritikrit, was said to refer to the steep hillside on one side of the village and a slough or old channel of the river on the other side."--L. L. Loud, Ethnogeography & Archaeology of the Wiyot Territory, Univ. Calif. Pub. in Am. Arch. & Ethn. Vol. 14, pp. 274, 291, 1918.

Site Z on accompanying map. *near on Mad river*

Mismatuk

Mismatuk (*Mis-ma'-tuk*). A former Chumashan village in the mountains near Santa Barbara, Cal., in a locality now called Arroyo Burro.—Henshaw, Santa Barbara MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1884.

Chumashan

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Mismci

Mismci: Rancheria mentioned once (1794) in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

Mis'-meh

Athapaskan

Hoilet'ha or h'Wilkut village on Redwood Creek, between Miners and Sweat House Creeks. Told me by h'Wilkut. - ~~can~~

Misme. -- "Chilula" name meaning "slide in" on E side Redwood Creek (NE quarter Section 4, Township 6, N, Range 3 E). Many Indians were killed here by white people. -- P.E. Goddard, Univ. of Calif. Pubs., Amer. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol. 10, No. 6, p. 276²⁸², April 1914.

Misme. -- Shown on Kroeber's map about 2 miles above Minor Creek, on east side of Redwood Creek. -- Kroeber, Hdbk Inds Calif, p 138, map p 139, 1925

See also Misme

Mispu

Chumashan

Mispu (*Mis'-pu*). A former Chumashan village near the light-house at Santa Barbara, Cal., in a locality now called El Castillo Viejo. -- Henshaw, Buena-ventura MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1884.

Handbook Am. Indians,
Pt. 1, p. 872, 1907

Mis-pu

Chumashan

Mis-pu.-- Name of former rancheria near light-house at Santa Barbara on site now called El Castillo Viejo.-- H. W. Henshaw, MS Vocabulary San Buenaventura language, obtained at San Buenaventura, Nov. 1884. (2 copies) Nos 293 & 844, Bureau Ethnology.

See also Mispu, Misopu, Miasap

Mission Tribe

Mission Tribe: "Springing from the Shoshonean stock they were scattered from the Colorado River to the Pacific and were very backward in civilization."--Louise Truchot, Class History, The Sherman Bulletin, May 29, 1919.

Missopeno or Sopone See Sopono Chumash

-Taylor, Calif. Farmer, April 24, 1863.

Rancheria near Santa Barbara, Calif.

·Bancroft (after Taylor), Native Races, I, 459, 1874.

See also Misesopano, Misisopano, Mississipone, Pona, Sopono, Sopone?

Mistaughchewaugh

Chumashan

Mistaughchewaugh. A former Chumashan village at San Marcos, 25 m. from Santa Barbara, Cal.—Father Timeno (1856) quoted by Taylor in Cal. Farmer, May 4, 1860.

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Pt. 1, p. 912, 1907

See Mis-stah'-ke-wah

Mistaughchewaugh

Chumashan

Mistaughchewaugh.-- Indian name for San Marcos, 25 miles from Mission of Santa Barbara.-- A.S. Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Vol. 13, May 4, 1860. (After Rev. Antonio Timeno, 1856)

[Note: Mis-stah'-ke-wah is the name given me by Santa Inez Indians for rancheria or village about 16 miles ESE of Santa Ynez at San Marcos Ranch.-- *cm*]

See also Mis-stah'-ke-wah, Mish-tah-ha-wah

Mish-tah-ha-wah

Chumashan

Name of tribe formerly living at San Marcos Pass, Calif. Given E.L. McLeod by Santa Barbara old Indian woman (Cecilia).

See also Mis-stah'-ke-wah, Mistaughchewaugh, Mishtapawa
Miskanahacks, Miskanakank

Mishumash

Chumashan

Mishumash (*Mic-hu'-mac*, native name of Santa Cruz id. and the islanders). A village of the Santa Cruz islanders of California, who belonged to the Chumashan family.—Henshaw, Buenaventura MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1884.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 871-2, 1907

See also *Mic-hú-mac*

Misisopano

Chumash

Indian village near Santa Barbara, Calif. discovered by Cabrillo in 1542. Yarrow, Rept. Wheeler Survey for 1876. Append. H. p319, 1876. Spelled Misesopano by Ferrel in diary of Cabrillo's Voyage. ~~in 1542~~, Archaeology Wheeler Survey, p307, 1879. Same as Sapono (Taylor, Calif. Farmer, April 24, 1863). Also spelled Missopeno by Taylor (Ibid, April 24, 1863).

See Misesopano, Missopeno, (~~Sopano~~ ^{Pono} ~~Sopone~~ Pona, Mississipone. Missississepono, Mishopano, Misopano

·Miskeet

Athapaskan

"Tribe" on Hoopa Valley Reservation ^{in 1864.} Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties, Vol. I (Laws), 815, 1904.

See Mis'-kut

See also Miscott, Miscolt, Meskut.

Miskeloitok (misprint)

Hoopa

Athapaskan

Hoopa village mentioned by Mason (after Powers, but Powers spells it Mis-ke-toi'-i-tok). — S. G. Rept. for 1886, Pt. 1, 207, 1889.

See Misketoiitok

Mis-kenēhu-ten

Athapaskan

Mis-kenēhu-ten: Athapaskan name for "Wiyot" village on North Fork Mad River near mouth, consisting formerly, according to John Stevens [a Whilkut], of a sweat-house, a house or two of planks, and 3 or 4 bark houses. "It was given the name mis-kenēhu-ten, 'bluff-?-place,' because it was situated in front of a bluff where there are sometimes landslides."--L. L. Loud, Ethnogeography & Archaeology of the Wiyot Territory, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14, pp. 265, 291, 1918. (Site AD on accompanying map.)

[Note: This village was not in Wiyot, but in Whilkut territory.]

Eureka J. d.

· Misketoiitok

Athapaskan

Misketoiitok (*Mis-ke-toi'-i-tok*). A former Hupa village on or near Trinity r., Cal.—Powers in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 73, 1877. 472

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Mis-ke-toiⁱ⁻tok

Hoopa

Athapaskan

Village of Hoo-pah tribe, in Hoopa Valley, Calif.

Powers, Tribes of Calif. p73, 1877.

Written Miskelokitok^(misprint) by Mason in S.I. Rept. for 1886, Pt. 1, 207, 1889.

Mis'-kut

Hoopa

Athapaskan

~~Village of Hoo-pah tribe~~ ^{on side Trinity River} village, in Hoopa Valley, Calif.

Powers, Tribes of Calif. p 73, 1877.

Miskut. - Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1877, 246, 1877. - Ibid for 1879, 218, 1879. - Ibid for 1880, 228, 1880. - Ibid for 1881, 261, 1881. - Ibid for 1882, 302, 1882. - Ibid for 1883, 226, 1883. - Ibid for 1884, 256, 1884. [and every year to] - Ibid for 1908, 149, 1909.

Written Miskut by Bling Gaddard. - Life and Culture of the Hupa, 13, ("1903" =) 1904. Spelt Meskut on Gaddard's map, Ibid, in ~~same~~ rept.

See also Miscott, Miscolt.

Mis'-kut

Hoopa

Athapaskan

Hoopa village on E side Trinity River in Hoopa valley. Name given me by Redwood Creek 'hWilkut who had lived long in Hoopa Valley. - com.

• Miskut

Athapaskan

Miskut. A former Hupa village on the E. bank of Trinity r., Cal., about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. below Takimilding. 872 (P. E. G.)
Agaraita.—Gibbs in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 139, 1853. **A-gar-it-is.**—McKee in Sen. Ex. Doc. 4, 32d Cong., spec. sess., 194, 1853. **Eh-grertsh.**—Gibbs, MS., B. A. E., 1852. **Hergerits.**—Goddard, inf'n, 1903 (Yurok name). **Miscolts.**—Keane in Stanford, Compend., 522, 1878. **Miscott.**—Ind. Aff. Rep., 82, 1870. **Mis'-kut.**—Powers in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 73, 1877. **Miskut.**—Goddard, Life and Culture of the Hupa, 13, 1903. **O-gährit-tis.**—Meyer, Nach dem Sacramento, 282, 1855.

Handbook Am. Indians
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Mis-ma-tuk

Chumashan

Mis-ma-tuk.-- Former rancheria near Santa Barbara near mountains in Arroyo Burro. -- H. W. Henshaw, MS Vocabulary San Buenaventura language, obtained at San Buenaventura, Nov. 1884 (2 copies Nos. 93 & 844, Bureau Ethnology.

Mismatác; Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms and Book of Deaths, Santa Barbara Mission.--Mision Santa Barbara, Libro de Bautismos, 1786-1825. Libro de Difuntos, 1786.

See also Mismatuk

Misopi

Chumashan

Misopi: Rancheria of the Mission of San Buenaventura.-- From extracts made from Archivo de la Mision de San Buenaventura, Libros de Mision, for Bancroft Library, p. 27, 1877.

Misops: *Rancheria recorded*
~~Rancheria~~ (in Book of Baptisms, Santa Barbara Mission (10 Indians): Miasap 6 times; Miasapa 1; Miosap 1; Misops 1.-- Mision Santa Barbara, Libro de Bautismos, 1786-1825, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also Misopsno? Miasapa, Miosap, Miasap

MisopsnoChumashan

Misopsno: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, Santa Barbara Mission (31 Indians). Spellings: Misopsno 12 times; Michopsno 13; Misobs 1; Michopsno-3; Mishopsno 1; Misospno 5; Pisospno 1. Spanish name La Carpinteria.--
Mision de Santa Barbara, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1786-1825.

Misopsno: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Buenaventura Mission (41 Indians). Spellings: Misopsno 18 times; Mishopsno 11 times; Misobsno 1; Misospno 1. Spanish names San Roque and La Carpinteria.--Mision de San Buenaventura, Libro primero de Bautismos, MS, 1782-1808.

"Misopsno or Mishopsno": Rancheria of Mission of San Buenaventura.--From Extracts made from Archivo de la Mision de San Buenaventura, Libros de Mision, for Bancroft Library, p. 27, 1877.

See also Misisopano, Misesopano, Mississipone,

Miss-a-layMe-tum'-mahPomoan

• Miss-a-lay: Name of chief of 'Shor-te-u' tribe, in Betumki [Little Lake or Willits] Valley.--Report of John McKee, dated Aug. 26, 1851. McKee, Senate Ex. Doc. 4, Special Session, p. 146, 1853.

Mis-a-lah: Principal chief of 'Chor-ti-u' tribe. Spellings used in report of Redick McKee, dated Sept. 21, 1851. McKee, Senate Ex. Doc. 4, Special Session, p. 184, 1853.

Mis-a-lah, 'Choi-te-eu'--Redick M'kee [information omitted that Mis-a-lah was a chief].--Schoolcraft Vol. III p. 643, 1853;

Misalah [without hyphens]; Chief of 'Choiteu'--R. M'Kee, Schoolcraft, VI, 711, 1856.

Misalahs: Erroneously used in tribal sense by Bancroft (after M'Kee but credited to Gibbs and hyphens omitted) Native Races, Vol. I, 449, 1874.

See also Mis-a-lah.

"Mission Indians"

"Mission Indians":--W. D. Strong, Aboriginal Soc. in So. Calif.
p. 149. May 1929.

Mission Reservation

Sevens

Mohinean

Location of Reservation in San Bernardino Co. defined
May 15, 1876.—Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties, Vol.
I, (Laws), p. 821, 1904. (Township 2 So, Range 3 E, sections 12,
13, + 14)

·Mississipone or ·Pona

Chumash

Rancheria formerly on Rafael Gonzales farm, near Santa Barbara, Calif. Discovered by Cabrillo in 1542. -Taylor, Calif. Farmer, April 19th, 1863.

·Missisissepono (sometimes called ·Pono) —Bancroft (after Taylor), Native Races, I, 458, 1874.

See also Missopeno, Misesopano, Misisopano (Sopono, Sopone, Pona, ^{Pono} Missisissepono ^

·Missouri Indians

·About 3000 in number scattered over San Bernardino, San Diego, and other counties in southern California. —E. S. Parker in Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1869, p. 17, 1870; also quoted by Bancroft, under spelling Missouris, in Native Races, I, 458, 1874.

See also Missouris

Mis-sow'al-im-fo

Yukean

• Mis-sow'al-im-fo: Name used by Ham'fo of Lower Lake for Yukean bands in Alexander and Knights Valleys. - cm

The Alexander Valley band call themselves Mish-shā-wel; the Knights Valley band call themselves Moo'tis-tool. - cm

See Mish-shā-wel
See also mīcēwal

• Mis-stah'-ke-wah

Chumashan

Santa Inez rancheria or village about 16 miles ESE of Santa Inez at San Marcos Ranch. -- California Journal, Vol. I, 46, 1911. (Told me by Santa Inez Indians Oct. 4, 1911. - cm)

See also Mish-tah-ha-wah, Mistaughchewaugh

Mis-tā-ten

Athapaskan

Mis-tā-ten: Athapascan name for "first village above Cañon Creek on the northeast side of the [Mad] river, position not definitely located."--L. L. Loud, Ethnogeography & Archaeology of the Wiyot Territory, Univ. Calif. Pubs. in Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14, p. 291, 1918.

Misti'ks

Tolowah

Athapaskan

Misti'ks, Mistsi'ks: Polikla name for small ^{Tolowa} ~~Indian~~ Settlement ~~in Tolowa Territory~~ on South Fork Smith River about 4 miles above junction with main river.-- T. T. Waterman, Yurok Geography, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Amer. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol. 16, No. 5, p. 187, & map 2, No. 9, May 31, 1920.

Mistsi'ks

Tolowah

Athapaskan

Mistsi'ks, Misti'ks: Polikla name for small ^{Tolowa}~~Indian~~ Settlement ~~in Tolowa Territory~~ on South Fork Smith River about 4 miles above junction with main river.-- T. T. Waterman, Yurok Geography, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Amer. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol. 16, No. 5, p. 187, & map 2, No. 9, May 31, 1920.

Mi'-ta

Yurok

Yu-rok village

Powers, Tribes of Calif., p44, 1877.

Mita.-- Powell, Linguistic Families, p.132, 1891.

↑
"Mita, Klamath River."

See Meh-teh, Met-tah, Mah-ta,

Mitaldejama

Olhonean

Mitaldejama. A former village, presumably Costanoan, connected with San Juan Bautista mission Cal.—Engelhardt, Franciscans in Cal., 398, 1897.

Handbook Am. Indians

Pt. 1, p. 912, 1907

Mitaldejama

Olhonean?

Rancheria tributary to mission San Juan Bautista, ~~in San Juan Valley, San Benito Co.,~~ Calif., in 1797.--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., I, 557 (footnote), 1884.

Can this be same as Malin-Luchasmi?

Mitaldejama. -Rancheria to which neophytes of San Juan Bautista belonged "as they are listed in its books" on page dated 1797-9.-- Archivo de la Mision de San Juan Bautista, Libros de Mision, Extracts made for Bancroft Library, MS, p. 6, 1878.

Mitaltis

Ennesen

Mitaltis: Rancheria of the ^{Chalon} or toward Chalon [tribe or region] mentioned in Book of Baptisms, La Soledad Mission. Spellings: Mitaltis (R.Ch), Mitalti (R.Ch), Mitalt (Ch), Mitale.-- Mission La Soledad, Libros de Mision, 1791 -?, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also Mitalti, Mitalt, Mitale

- Mitca'wicLabe (= hētch-ah'-wish'-hlabe) Wintun

Old village of "Southerly dialect" ^{Wintoon} on E bank of Little Stony creek about 4 mi. SW of confluence of Indian creek with it.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., ^{Arch. & Eth.} vol. 6, 297, Feb. 1908

See Me-chah'-wish'hlab'-be

Mitc-hi-yu[pronounced Mitsh-hi-yu]

Chumashan

Mitc-hi-yu.-- Name of former rancheria on Santa Barbara Channel at site of present San Onofre.-MS vocabulary obtained by H. W. Henshaw at San Buenaventura, Nov. 1884. Spanish spelling Mich,hiu, quoted from educated half-breed. H. W. Henshaw, MS Vocabulary San Buenaventura language (2 copies) Nos. 293 & 844, Bureau Ethnology.

See also Mich,hiu; Michiyu

Mitch-ōp-do

Mitchōpdo

Midoo

·Mitch-ōp-do: Mitchōpdo name for their rancheria about 4½ miles south of Chico on small creek (Sap'-sim sě-we) sometimes called Little Butte Creek. Told me by Jack Frango, full-blood Mitchōpdo.--*Cam*

See also Michoapdos, Michopdo, Mi-chop-da

Mi-til'-ti

Villiage of Hoo-pah tribe , in Hoopa Valley Calif.
Powers, Tribes of Calif. (p 73), 1877.

See also Matilden

Mitinne

Mitinne, Mitene: Rancheria mentioned in book of Baptisms,
Santa Cruz Mission, 1791-1835, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Mutenne

See also San Rafael, Mutenne, Mutine, Mitene

miti'tca (me-tē'-chah)

Pomo

see moti'tca

Mitline

Olhonean

Mitline. A former village, presumably Costanoan, connected with Dolores mission, San Francisco, Cal.

Matalans.—Humboldt, Kingdom of New Spain, II, 345, 1811. **Mitliné.**—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861.

Handbook Am. Indians

Pt. 1, p. 912, 1907

Mitline

Olhonean

Mitline: Rancheria tributary to Mission Dolores, San Francisco, Calif.-- Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861.

Mitliné--Bancroft, Native Races, I, 453, 1874.

Mitliné: Rancheria of family Quirògtes situated on road from Mission Dolores to Lake Merced and W of rancheria Chiplètac, mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Misión de San Francisco, MS, 1776-1810.

Mi-toam' Kai Po'-mo (Wooded Valley People)

Po-mo

Band on Little Lake, Mendocino Co., Calif.

Powers, Tribes of Calif., p 155, 1877.

Mitoam' Kai Pomo: "Mitoam' Kai Pomo, 'Wooded Valley People' (Little Lake)".-- Powell. Linguistic Families, p.88, 1891.
[Tribe of Kulanapan family.]

See me-tum'-ki po-mah

See also matomey ki Pomo, ~~me-tum'-ki po-mah~~ Mtom'kai, Betumki
Mitomkai Poma

• Mitocha

Camp (doubtless rancheria) near San Emigdio, at S end San Joaquin plain in 1824.--Bancroft (after Portilla's MS Diary), Hist. Calif., II, 535 ft. note, 1885. ("The camp of the rebels was at Mitocha.")

• mītō'ma

Pomo

or cīi'ncilmal Old village of "Valley Division"

Pomo, Northern dialect, top of knoll in southwestern part of Willits. Knoll prominent point rising in such a manner as to stand apart from adjacent foot-hills west of it.

From cīi'n, grape vine, cilin, hanging up, and mal, year.

ETHN. GEOG. POMO

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 145, Feb. 1908

See Me-tō-mah chut-te

Mitomkai Poma

Po-mo

Mitomkai Poma: Spelling in 'List of Indian Tribes in the U. S.' published in Sherman Bulletin, January 19, 1923.

See Me-tum'-ki po-mah

See also Mi-toam' Kai Po'-mo, Matomey Ki Pomo, Mtom'kai

Mitomkai

Pomoan

Mitomkai Pomo. A name, usually rendered Mtom'-kai (from *mato* 'big', *kai* 'valley'), applied to the inhabitants of Willits or Little Lake valley, Mendocino co., Cal. In the form Tomki it has been used by the whites to designate a creek E. of the range of mountains bordering Little Lake valley on the E. Most of the Mitomkai Pomo, locally known as Little Lakes, are now on Round Valley res., numbering, with the "Redwoods," 114 in 1905. (S. A. B.)

Betumki.—McKee (1851) in Sen. Ex. Doc. 4, 32d Cong., spec. sess., 146, 1853. **Bitomkhai.**—A. L. Kroeber, Univ. Cal. MS., 1903 (Upper Clear Lake form of name). **Little Lakes.**—Official form in Indian Affairs Reports. **Mi-toam' Kai Pó-mo.**—Powers in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 155, 1877.

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Mitomkai Pomo

Pomoan

Mitomkai Pomo.-- Census of 1910: Special Instructions to Enumerators relating to the Enumeration of the Indians, p. 7, April 15, 1910.

See Me-tum'-ki po'-mah

See also Little Lake, Betumki, Mi-toam Kai Pó-mo

Mitschirikutamáis

One of eleven tribes or bands enumerated by the Jesuit Padre, Jacob Baegert, as within his jurisdiction in Southern Lower California, apparently near St. Aloysius Mission, in lat. 25°, about 12 leagues inland from the Pacific coast. - Nachrichten Amerikanischen Halbinsel Californien, Mannheim, p. 96, 1772.

Written Mitschirikutamáis in Rau translation, Smithsonian Report for 1863, 359, 1864.

Mitschirikutaruanajéres

One of eleven tribes or bands enumerated by the Jesuit Padre Jacob Baegert as within his jurisdiction in southern ^{Lower} California, apparently near St. Aloysius Mission, in lat. 25°, about 12 leagues inland from the Pacific coast. - Nachrichten Amerikanischen Halbinsel Californien, Mannheim, p. 96, 1772.

Written Mitshirikutaruanajéres in Rau translation, Smithsonian Report for 1863, 359, 1864.

Mitschirikuteurus

One of eleven tribes or bands of Indians enumerated by the Jesuit Padre Jacob Baegert as within his jurisdiction in southern Lower California, apparently near St. Aloysius Mission in lat. 25°, about 12 leagues from the Pacific coast. - Nachrichten Amerikanischen Halbinsel Californien, Mannheim, 96, 1772.

Written Mitshirikuteurus in Rau translation, Smithsonian Report for 1863, 359, 1864.

Mitunami

Mitunami: Rancheria in the tulares mentioned in Book of Baptisms, Santa Barbara Mission, MS, 1786-1825.

Mitunami: Mentioned also in Register of Santa Barbara Mission, MS, 1815-1840.

Mitutia

Mitutia. A village of the Cholvone, a division of the Yokuts, situated E. of lower San Joaquin r., Cal.—Pinart, Cholvone MS., B. A. E., 1880.

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Mi-ua = me'-wah Mewan
Gatschet, Languages of Pacific States, Ind. Misc. 433, 1877.

The middle one of the 3 me'muk tribes (mi'-ua = me'-wah). - com

See me'-wah, mi'-wa,

Mi'-wa See me'-wah me'-wok
Tribe given by Powers as between the Stanislaus & Merced
- which is approximately correct. - Powers, Tribes of
Calif. 347, 1877.

The middle one of the 3 me'-wok tribes (mi'-wa = me'-wah). - com

See also me'-wah, mi'-ua, mee-wa,

Mi'-wi See Mew'-wah Me'-wuk

Name used by Powers for tribes between the Merced and Fresno rivers. - Powers, Tribes of Calif., 347, 1877.

The name is sometimes pronounced Mě'-wě.

Mi'-wi = Mě'-wě: Mew'-wā = southernmost of the 3 Me'-wuk tribes. - ~~can~~

See also Mě'-wě, Mew'-wā.

Miwok

Mewan

• **Miwok** ('man'). One of the two divisions of the Moquelumnan family in central California, the other being the Olamentke. With a small exception in the w., the Miwok occupied territory bounded on the n. by Cosumnes r., on the e. by the ridge of the Sierra Nevada, on the s. by Fresno cr., and on the w. by San Joaquin r. The exception on the w. is a narrow strip of land on the e. bank of the San Joaquin, occupied by Yokuts Indians, beginning at the Tuolumne and extending northward to a point not far from the place where the San Joaquin bends to the w. The Miwok are said by Powers to be the largest "nation" in California, and a man of any of their tribes or settlements may travel from the Cosumnes to the Fresno and make himself understood without difficulty, so uniform is their language. See *Moquelumnan*. (J. C.)

• **Meewa**. - Powers in *Overland Monthly*, x, 323, 1873.
• **Meewio**. - Ibid. • **Meewoo**. - Ibid. • **Mewahs**. - Ind. Aff. Rep. 1856, 244, 1857. • **Miook**. - Kingsley, *Standard Nat. Hist.*, vi, 175, 1885. • **Mi'-wā**. - Powers in *Cont. N. A. Ethnol.*, III, 347, 1877. • **Mi'-wi**. - Ibid.
• **Mi'-wok**. - Ibid. • **Muwa**. - Merriam in *Science*, N. S., XIX, 914, June 17, 1904.

See Me'-wuk &c

Miwok

Me-wuk

Miwok: A.H. Gayton, Yokuts & Western Mono Pottery-making, map page 248, 1929.

Miwok: Steward, Julian. Ind. Tribes Sequoia Nat. Park Region. Nat. Park Service. 1935. Map fac. p.2.

MIWOK FAMILY

Mewan

"Indians of Miwok family held the territory from the Golden Gate northward to beyond the limits of Marin county, as far as Bodega bay . . . A second area of Miwok speech was situated in the Coast range, south of Clear lake. The third, largest, and most important division of the family, and the only one to which the name Miwok in its narrower and original sense properly applies, is neither in the coast region nor north of San Francisco, but occupies the western slope of the Sierra Nevada range between Cosumnes and Fresno rivers."--Kroeber (after S.A. Barrett, 1908), Languages of the Coast of Calif. N of San Francisco, Univ. Calif. Publ. Am. Arch. Ethn., IX, No. 3, p. 278, Apr. 29, 1911.

Miwok: Mention only. Isabel T. Kelly, Univ. Calif., Yuki Basketry, 437, 1930.

Mi'-wok See Me'-wuk and meewoc

Me'-wuk

"By much the largest nation in California, both in population and in extent of territory, is the Miwok, whose ancient dominion extended from the snow-line of the Sierra Nevada to the San Joaquin River, and from the Cosumnes to the Fresno." - Powers, *Tribes of Calif.*, 346-368, 535, 538-548, 1877. ^{Vocab.}

Besides using the above name for the stock (correctly) Powers also used it, ^(also correctly) ^(misunderstood) for the tribe - the one between the Stanislaus & Cosumnes Rivers (p. 347) - only the southern boundary is not quite correct.

See Powers' earlier article (1873) under meewoc.

Gatschet in 1883 (*Am. Antiquarian*, 71-73, 1883) uses Miwok in a subtribal sense for the Eastern (or Sierra) subdivision of his 'Mutsun' stock. ⁽¹⁸⁷⁷⁾ Previously, he spelled the name meewoc, which see

See also me'-wok, me-wuk, mee-woc,

[over]

Mixed Shoshones

Shoshonean

Mixed Shoshones. Mixed bands of Bannock and Tukurika. - U. S. Stat., XVIII, 158, 1875.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 915, 1907

Miwok. C. Thomas (after W J McGee); 19th Ann.Rept.Bur.Eth. for
1897-98: p.871, 1900 [publ.1903].

Miwok. -- "dialects of Mutsun extended from the Pacific
coast across the whole of California up to the Sierra
Nevada, for the idioms spoken by Powers' Miwok tribes
are Mutsun also." -- Gatschet, Indian Languages of the
Pacific States and Territories, ~~p. 2 (unpagged), re-~~
~~printed from~~ Mag. American Hist.²⁵ April, 1882.

Miwok: Population in 1910, 670 (669 in California and 1
in Oregon).--Dixon, Census of 1910: Indian Population,
p. 17, published June 26, 1913.

Miwok: Information p.4-8; references pp. ~~4, 8~~, 16, 33, 46 -- W.D.
Strong, Analysis of Southwestern Soc., Am. Anthropol., Vol. 29, No. 1
Jan-Mar. 1927.

Miwok: -- W. D. Strong, Aboriginal Soc. in So. Calif. .pp. 26, 70,
288-290, 341. May 28, 1929.

See Me-wuk

See also Lake miwok, Central Sierra Miwok. Sierra Miwok, Central Mcwuk
Coast Mcwuk.

Tongva

Shoshonean

Mi-yah'-hik-tchal-lop (meaning 'long arm')Name affixed to the San Gabriel or Tong-vā by the Ham-met-wel-le.

Told me by Mrs. J. V. Rosemyre.

See Mayain-talap.Mi-yahk'-mah (or Mi-yah'-kah-mah)

Yukean

Name of village formerly at Calistoga Hot Springs near head of Napa Valley. (Written also May-ac-ma, Mayacomā & Maiyakma).

Name used also in tribal sense, as equivalent to 'Wappo' of the Spanish-Mexicans, for tribe inhabiting Alexander Valley and the upper part of Napa Valley. - CSM

An old man originally from the village of Me-sā-wal at Superior in Alexander Valley told me in 1905 that Mi-yahk'-mah was the proper name for the whole tribe. - CSMWritten Maiyakma by Barrett, Ethno-Geog. Pomo, 269-270, 1908.The Spanish-Mexican ranch-grant Mallacomes (pronounced Mi-yah-ko-mes) takes its name from this tribe.Mi-ah'-kah-mah ^{or "Wap'pe"} -- Merriam, Dist. and Classif. of Mewan Stock of Calif., Amer. Anthropologist, NS IX, 352, June 1907.

Moyacino.--"Mount Helena or Moyacino of the Russians."
--Bartlett, Personal Narrative, II, 28, 1854.

Mi-yak'-ma

Mi-yahk'-mah

Yukéan

Originally name of village and its inhabitants (in their own language) at Calistoga Hot Springs, near head of Napa Valley, Calif. Name adopted for same by surrounding tribes.

The tribe to which this important village belonged occupied the upper part of Napa Valley and also Knights and Alexander Valleys. I use the name Mi-yak'-mah in a tribal sense for these people, whose language differs wholly from those of the surrounding tribes. The Spanish term 'Wappo' has been widely used for them but should be dropped. - Cam.

The Spanish-Mexican land grant 'Mallacomes' (pronounced Mi-ya-ko-mes) was named for this tribe; also the Miyakma Mts. a ^{northward} continuation of the Mt. St. Helena range. - Cam.

See also various spellings: Mayacma, Mayacoma, mai yakma, Miyahkma, Myacma, Myacoma. Cam

Miyamas

(doubtless typo error for Miyakma)

Yukéan

Name on mountains immediately west of Clear Lake, Lake Co., Calif. ^[Between Clear Lake & Russian River] - Colton's Map of Calif. - 1859 [maybe on earlier ed. also]
[Of interest in connection with early use of tribal name Mi-yahk'-mah. - Cam]

See Mi-yahk'-mahs.

Mk-hā-ve

Yuman

Spelling by Hrdlicka, Bull. 34, Bureau Am. Ethnology, p. 10, Dec. 1908.

See Mak-ha-ve and Mohave.

See Amakhaba, Amukhan, Amuchaba, Amojawi, Humukahava,

M'mat

Yuman

Tribes of SW Arizona and SE California, Vocab. by J.S. Helmsing in Bur Eth. - Billip, Crook-shut Bihlip. languages N. Am. Indians, 331, 1885.

M'mat.-- J.N.B. Hewitt (quoting "J.S. Helmsing's Vocabulary, 1876"):
17th Ann. Rept. Bur. Eth. for 1895-96: p. 300; .898.

Mnoc

Chumashan

Indian village on Santa Barbara Islands, Calif. (Island unknown.) Yarrow, Rept. Wheeler Survey for 1876. Append. H. p 319, 1876.

See also mnoc, muoe

Moache error for monache ^{(= shil for 1904, 545, 1905.}

Piute

Reft. Comm. 2d. Affrs. for 1902, 595, 1903. [Not to be confounded
with the Moache tribe of Utes mentioned on same page.]

Reft. Comm. 2d. Affrs. for 1908, 150, 1909.

Moache Ute

Shoshonean

- Moache: Ute tribe mentioned by Boas.--Franz Boas, Am. Anthropologist, Vol. 1(NS)^{No. 4}, p. 751, October 1899.
- Moache Ute: 156 of this tribe enumerated by Dixon in 1910. Dixon, Census of 1910: Indian Population in U.S. & Alaska p. 99, 1915.

Moadoc

Lutooamian

Treaty ~~with and territory ceded~~ of Oct. 14, 1864. —
Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties, Vol. II (Treaties),
pp. 865-868, 1904.

See Modok.

Moädoc (see Mo-dok)

Lutuanian

Tribe on lower Klamath Lake and along Lost river, Calif. 327, 443;
Stephen Powers, The Modocs, Overland Monthly, X, 535, June 1873.
Bancroft, Native Races Pacific States, Vol. I, p324, 1874.

Reft. Comm. Ind. Affs. for 1871, 682, 1872.

Also called Moaktocna - Ibid 443.

Also Moatwas of Pit River

Modocs. - Reft. Comm. Ind. Affs. for 1864, 14, 1865; J.W.P. Huntington included for 1865, 471, 1865.

Moädoc - "a word which originated with the Shasteecas, who applied it indefinitely to all wild Indians or enemies." - Stephen Powers, Overland Monthly, X, 535, June 1873.

(over

Moaktocna Same as Modoc, which see Lutuanian
Taylor, Calif. Farmer, June 22, 1860.; cited by Bancroft,
Native Races, Vol. I, pp:327, 443, 1874.

Moadoc.--Modoc Co. "is named after an Indian tribe that formerly ranged in the northeastern part of Calif. Their true name is Moadoc--a name which originated with the Shasta Indians and means all distant, stranger or hostile Indians. The name was applied by the whites to this tribe in early days from hearing the Shastas speak of them."
--Memorial and Biog'l Hist. of North'n Calif., Lewis Pub'g Co., 160, 1891.

Mo-aht'-was

Achomawe

Klamath (Yah-nah'k-ne) name for Pit River tribe.
Told me by members of Klamath tribe. - can.

Moan'-au-zi See ~~Monache~~

Piute

Nissenam name for Piute - Powers, Tribe of Calif.,
320, 1877.

Written also Moanousies, ~~Monache~~.

Moánousies

Piute

Nissenan name for Piute. - Stephen Powers, Oakland
Monthly, XII, 24, Jan. 1874.

Written also Moan-au-zi, ~~Moanache~~

Moapa

So Piute

Shoshonean

Moapa: One student Sherman Inst., Riverside, Calif. 1925-6

The Sherman Bull., Vol. 19, No. 1, Riverside, Calif.
Sept. 11, 1925.

Moapa: Information; W.D. Strong, Analysis of Southwestern
Soc., Am. Anthrop., p. 22, Jan.-Mar. 1927.
Vol. 29. No. 1

See Moapariats.

Mo-a-pa-ri'-ats

Piute

Piute tribe or band in Moapa Valley, eastern Nevada, -
Powell & Ingalls, Rept. Comm. Ind. Affs. for 1873, 50, 1874.

Moapariats

Shoshonean

• Moapariats (*Mo-a-pa-ri'-ats*, 'mosquito creek people'). A band of Paiute formerly living in or near Moapa valley, s. e. Nev., and numbering 64 in 1873. - Powell in Ind. Aff. Rep. 1873, 50, 1874.

Handbook Am. Indians

Pt. 1, p. 715-6, 1907

Móatokni maklaksMódokLutuamian

Móatokni maklaks (abbreviated Móatokni, Módokni, Módokish): Given by Gatschet as 'Modoc' name for themselves. Their country comprised Lost River Valley and Little Klamath and Tule Lakes.--A.S.Gatschet, Klamath Indians, Contr. N.Amer.Eth., Vol.2, Pt.1, p.xxxiv, 1890.

Name derived from Moatok, their name for Modoc or Tule Lake.--Ibid.

"Formerly the Modocs ranged as far west as Butte Lake (Na'-uki) and Butte Creek, in Siskiyou County, California, about 16 miles west of Little Klamath Lake, where they fished and dug the camass root."--Ibid, p.xxxv.

MóatuashAchomawan

Móatuash or Múatwash: Given by Gatschet as Klamath (of Southwestern Oregon) name (meaning 'Southern Dweller') for Pit River Indians.--A.S.Gatschet, Klamath Indians, Contr. N.Amer.Eth., Vol.2, Pt.2, p.216, 1890.
Written "Pit River or Móatwash tribe", Ibid, Pt.1, p. lix.

See Mo-aht'-was

See also Mo-at-was, Mo-e-twas

Móatokni maklaksModokLutuamian

Móatokni maklaks (abbreviated Móatokni, Módokni, Módokish):

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Written "Pit River or Móatwash tribe", Ibid, Pt.1, p. lix.

See Mo-aht'-was

See also Mo-at-was, Mo-e-twas

Mo-at-was

Achomawe

Klamath name for Pitt River Indians.

"The Pitt Rivers (or Mo-at-was) now on the [Klamath Lake] Reservation consist of former slaves and their descendants. Many Pitt Rivers were originally held in servitude by the Klamaths, having been captured during warlike forays into the Pitt River country, a district lying in California south of the Klamath Basin. — O.C. Applegate (Capt.) in Rept. Commr. Ind. Affs. for 1898, 254, 1898.

Captain Applegate states further that, "Soon after the Treaty of October 14, 1864, was concluded with the Klamath, Modoc, and Ya-hoos-kin Snakes, the Mo-at-was slaves were given their freedom and were adopted into the Klamath tribe." (Ibid.)

See also Mo-e-twas

Possibly same as Kon-ot-was

Mochabas

Mohave

Yuman

Mochabas. Spelling by Major Cooke in 1847. — P.St.G. Cooke: Conquest of New Mexico & Calif. 180, 1878.

See also Amakhaba &c

Mocmu

Mocmu: Rancheria mentioned in Libro Primero de Bautismos,
Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

See Gmosmu.

Moçones

Olhonean

Mozones or Moçones or Mutsunes. -- "Mission of San Juan
Bautista, originally inhabited by Mozones or Moçones or
Mutsunes." -- Gatschet, Indian Languages of the Pacific
States and Territories, p. 2 (unpaged), reprinted from
Mag. American Hist.²⁵⁵ April, 1882. [also unpaged reprint, p. 2.]

See Moot-soon

See also Mutsun, Mutxuna, Motssum

Mocoquil

Yuman

Rancheria mentioned by Grijalva (1795) as being in a little valley called Eschá between San Diego and San Juan Capistrano, Calif.--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., I, 563 ^{ff. note} 1884. The place is given as 3 leagues (9 miles) from Warner Valley or probably is near Mesa Grande on Santa Isabel.

Mocoguila: Aug. 17, 1795 Lt. Pablo Grijalba and Padre Juan Mariner set out from San Diego to explore the country and found a Mission. "On Aug. 18 they found a little valley with 5 rancherias called Mescuanal, Tonapa, Ganal, Mocoguila, and Cuami. They called the valley Escha."--Archives Calif., State Papers, Missions, Vol. 2, p 54, 1795. Bancroft Library.
Located one day's journey from San Diego toward Pamo.
See also Mocucuit, Mucusijir, Mucucuiz

Mocoquit

Kam-me-i

Ytman

Mocoquit: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Diego Mission (8 Indians). Spellings: Mocoquit; Mocoquir; Mocuguea; Mosquigua; Mocuscuin; Muccuccuin; Mucusquir; Mucusujir.--Mision de San Diego, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1769-1822.

See also Mocoquil, Mucucuiz

Mocùachem

Mocùachem: Rancheria mentioned in Books of Baptisms, San Juan Capistrano (22 Indians). Spellings: Mocùachem 8 times; Mocùache 4; Mocuacheme 1; Mocuache 8; Moquache 1; Mugoxe 1. Mission de San Juan Capistrano, Libros de Bautismos, MS, 1777-1846.

Mocuscuin

Kam-me-i

Yuman

Mocuscuin: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mission de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Mocoquit.

Modanks

Name used by Col. G. Wright in 1853 for Modok tribe at "Rhett Lake" [= Tule Lake]. - House Ex. Doc. 76, 34th Cong. 3^d sess. p. 28, 1857.

Modok

Lutooame

Mo-dēs'

Achomawe

Ruling village of Mo-des'-se tribe and one from which the tribe takes its name. Situated on north side of Big Bend of Pit River just east of mouth of Kosk Creek. Pointed out to me by Modesse Indian in 1907. - can

Mo-dēs-se

Ahchomawe

Tribe living on both sides of the Big Bend of Pit River north of Montgomery Creek. Language closely like that of the related Ahchomahwe. Visited by me in 1907.
can

Mo-docks See Mo-doks

Joel Palmer in Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1854, p.470, 1855.

Palmer gives the Modocks as east of the Klamaths in southern Oregon "and extending some distance into California" (Ibid).

"The country around An-coose and Modoc lakes is claimed and occupied by the Modoc Indians, the Klamaths seldom traveling so far south."--Ibid, p.471; (quoted by Bancroft, Native Races, Vol. I, p:443,⁴ 1874.)

See Modok

See also Moadoc, Modokni, Moatokni

Modoc

Lutuamian

Modoc: Pronounced Mo'-a-dok; occupied the country along Butte Creek, Hot Creek, south and east of Klamath Lake, and in and about Lost River and Tule Lake, which latter place was their great headquarters. Name is said by E. Steele to be applied to them by Shastas to mean 'hostile' or 'enemies', while others say it was derived from Mó-dok-us, a chief under whom they seceded from the Muk-a-luk or Klamath Lake tribe, and became independent tribe.-- Harry L. Wells, History of Siskiyou Co., 121, Oakland, 1881.

Modoc: Population in 1910, 282 (212 in Oregon, 33 in Oklahoma, 20 in California, 17 in other states).--Dixon, Census of 1910: Indian Population, p. 17, published June 26, 1913.

• Modocs]

Tribe on Lower Klamath Lake and Lost River, Calif. ^{Stephen Powers}
^{The Modocs, Overland Monthly, X, 535-545, June 1873.}
Bancroft, Native Races Pacific States, Vol. I, pp. 327, 333, 340, 346, 443, 1874.

Said to be a Shasta word meaning 'stranger' or 'hostile'.
Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Vol. XIII, June 8, 1860.

Rept. Comm. Ind. Affrs. for 1873, pp. 1864.

Id. for 1864, 84, 85, 108-9, ~~120~~. 120-121, 1865. ("The word Modoc is a Shasta Indian word, & means all distant, stranger, or hostile Indians, and became applied to these Indians by white men in early days from hearing the Shastas speak of them." (Id. 121) ^{Pronounced moadoc. Their name for themselves is Ok-kow-ish. Id. 121.}

For Modoc War, see 5th Ann. Rept. Board Ind. Commrs (for 1873) 217-221, 1874; + Rept. Comm. Ind. Affrs. for 1873, 74-82, 1874.

Removal of Modocs to Indian Territory (in 1874). - 6th Ann. Rept. Bd. Ind. Commrs. (for 1874), 88-89, 1875.

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"Their proper habitat is on the southern shore of Lower Klamath Lake, on Hot Creek, around Clear Lake, and along Lost River, in Oregon. They sometimes come out as far west as Butte Creek in summer, to dip roots!" - *Comer*, *Aukland Monthly*, X, 535, June 1873. See also *Ibid*, XI, 548-554, Dec. 1873.

See also Gatschet, *Ind. Languages*, *Mag. Am. Hist.* 1, 165, 1877.

Originally occupied the valleys of Lost River, the fertile localities about Tule Lake, and the lava beds on the California side of the line. - O. C. Aplegate in *Rept. Comer. Ind. Affs* for 1902, 309, 1903.

"The Modocs speak the same language as the Klamaths." --
Palmer (1854) in Bancroft, *Native Races*, III, 640, 1875.

Modocs. — Bunnell, *Discovery of Yosemite*, ^{1st. ed., 96, 1880;} 3d ed., 96, 1892.

Modocs

Lutuanian

Tribe uniting with the Klamaths and Yahooskin Band of Snake Indians in a treaty made at Council Grove, southern Oregon, Oct. 14, 1864. —Klamath Boundary Com. Rpt., Sen. Ex. Doc. 93, 54th Cong., 2d Sess., p. 4, 1897.

Same spelling, Ibid, pp. 13, 17, 18.

Same spelling in Bancroft's Hist. Nev., Colo., and Wyo., 1890.

Modocs: "Vigitois (now known by the name of Modocs)."—Mariano G. Vallejo, Hist. of Calif., Vol. 1, MS Bancroft Library, p. 144, 1875.

Modoc: Tribe mentioned in reports of Indian attacks near Fort Klamath, Oregon, and east of Yreka, Calif. — War of Rebellion Records, Series 1, Vol. 50, Pt. 1, pp. 381 & 508, 1897.
See also Mo-docks, Vigitois, Modocs 1138, 1139

Modocs

Lituanian

The Modocs and Pit River Indians live at the east and north-east of Mount Shasta, Calif. —Joaquin Miller, Life Amongst the Modocs, p. 10, 1873; same spelling on pp. 7, 18, 163, 266, 267, 321, 323, 356, 395; ~~also in~~ Joaquin Miller, Romantic Life Amongst the Indians, pp. 207, 208, 216, 217, 220, 223, 242, 244, 1890.

Modoc. —The Modoc and Pitt River Indians live at the east and northeast of Mount Shasta. —Joaquin Miller's Romantic Life Amongst the Indians, ~~pp. 14, 221, 232, 237, and in~~ Life Amongst the Modocs, p. 256, 1873.

Modocs. —"The Modocs ~~scored~~ one more white victim that ~~fall~~ [1846] . . . near Lost River, and the Indians pounced upon him and took his scalp to their island home in the lake." [Name of lake not given. Lower Klamath had been spoken of.] —Frank T. Gilbert, Hist. of Calif., Vol. I of Hist. of Butte Co., Calif., by Harry L. Wells, p. 60, 1882.
(Two volumes are in one.) Creek Tule Lake

· Modoc: Given as Lutuamian tribe by A.E. Chamberlain
in article on North American Indians, Encycl. Brit.,
vol. 14, p. 462, 1910.

[Card 3]

Modocs

Lutuamian

Modocs: Mentioned together with Klamaths, Piutes, and Snakes as collecting toll at lower end Big Klamath Lake (April-May 1862).--Red Bluff Semi-Weekly Independent, May 20, 1862 (from Oregon Sentinel).

[Card 4]

Modocs

Lutuamian

Modocs: Account of ^{(Attacheby and} slaughter of 50 Modocs "in Modoc country" (1852).--D.W. Cartwright, Natural History of Western Wild Animals, 219-227, 1875.

Modoes

Lutuamian

Modoes.-- Typographical error for Modocs.-- A.S.Taylor,
Calif. Farmer, Vol. 13, No. 18, June 22, 1860.

See Modoks

Mo-dok

Lutuamian

Tribe on southern shore of Lower Klamath Lake, Hot Creek,
Clear Lake, and Lost River, Calif.

Powers, Tribes of Calif., p 252, 1877.

Spelled Mo-dock by Joel Palmer in Rept. Commr. Indian
Affairs for 1854, p 470, 1855.

Modok.^{Pfkt.} ~~Commr~~ Ind. Affs. for 1877, 253, 1877. - *Ibid* for 1879, 225,
1879. - *Ibid* for 1880, 235, 1880. - *Ibid* for 1881, 269, 1881. - *Ibid* for
1882, 310, 1882. - *Ibid* for 1883, 232, 1883. - *Ibid* for 1884, 263, 1884. -
Ibid every year to and including Rept. for 1894, 495, 1895.

See also Modoc, Modook, Modock, Moadoc, Moaktockna, Módokni
Vigitois,

Módokni

~~KLAMATH & MODOC~~ Lutuamian

Módokni: "The Modoc are termed by the Klamath Módokni, 'Southern People.'"-- Powell. Linguistic Families, p.90, 1891.

Módokni, Módokish: Given by Gatschet as Modok name for themselves (abbreviations of Móatokni).-- A.S. Gatschet, Klamath Indians, Contr.N.Amer.Eth., Vol.2, Pt.1, p.xxxiv, 1890.

See Modok,

See also Moadoc, Móatokni, Modokni

Modooks See Modok

Misspelling of Modok.-- Rept. Commr. Ind. Affairs for 1862, 361, 1863.

Modook.-- A.S. Taylor, Calif. Farmer, June 12, 1863 (after Rept, Commr. Ind. Affairs for 1862).

See Modok

· Mo-e-twas

Achomawe

Tribe in Northern ^{east} Calif., east of the Modoks but ~~extending~~ farther south. --Joel Palmer in Rept. Commr. Indian Affairs for 1854, p 470, 1855.

· Moetwas. --Bancroft (after Palmer), Native Races, Vol. I, p. 443, 1874.

Mo-e-twas. --Gatschet (after Palmer), Klamath Indians, Contr. N. Amer. Eth., Vol. 2, Pt. 1, p. lviii, 1890.

See Mo-at-was, Moatwash

~~Probably~~ Pit River ^{at Achomawe} ~~but possibly~~ Kinta - com

· Mof'-mas-son

Wintoon proper

Wintoon

· Mof'-mas-son: Village on east side of Sacramento River opposite Tunnel 2, about 2 miles above Kennett. --
Told me by McCloud River Wintoon. - com.

Mogoannoga

Piute

[Nevada]

Shoshonean

"chief of the Humboldt Meadows men, known to the settlers as Captain Soo", was at Indian council at Pyramid Lake, Nev., in 1860.--Bancroft, Hist. Nev., Colo., and Wyo., 208, 1890.

See also Humboldt

Mo'-go-neu

Noo-oo'-ah & Tol'-chin-ne

Shoshonean

Mo'-go-neu, Mo'-go-neu'a, Mo'-go-nū'ah: Name given me by Panamint Shoshone at Panamint and Death Valleys and at Owens Lake for bands in Antelope Valley (west end Mohave Desert) including the adjacent Tehachapi and Tejon Mts. and also Canebrake (Walker Pass), and the Chimaweve of Colorado River.

See also Noo-oo'-ah & Tol'-chin-ne

Mogueles

Spelling of Mokelumne R. in Wilkes' Narr., in several places, according to Bancroft, History of Calif., IV, 245, 1886. Spelling on Wilkes' map, 1841, is Magneles.
--Ibid, 244.

Mohahoes

Mohave

Yuman

"On the lower waters of the Colorado."--Gibbs, 1852, in Schoolcraft, Indian Tribes, III, 142, 1853. (Remarks on tattooing.)

See Mah-kah'-os

Mohahve

Yuman

Mohahve. - Spelling by Fremont (who gives also Amachaba). - Expl. Expd. to Oregon & North California, 260, 1845.

Mohahves: Shown on Disturnell's Map of Mexico, 1847.

Mohaoes See Mohave

Form cited by Hodge in Garces Diary, Coues Ed. 226, 1900.

Mohavas

Yuman

- Bancroft. (after Hayes' MS), Native Races, I, 457, 1874.

See also Mohave, Mojave.

Mohave or Mohaves See Tamajabs and A-moc-ha'-ve Yuma

The most populous tribe of the Yuma stock. Inhabits both sides of the Lower Colorado River between the Kutchan (Yuma) and Huala-pai. -- Gatschet, Archaeology ^{Vocab. no. 24 by Loew, pp. 424-465; 484-491.} Wheeler Survey, p. 415, 1879. -- Loew, Rept. Wheeler Survey for 1876, Appendix p. 322, 1876. --

Whipple, Pacific R.R. Repts., III, pt. 3, pp. 16, 33-34, 42, 95-101 vocabulary, 102; pls. p. 33/50, 1856. Spelled mac-ha'-ves and A-mac-ha-ves on maps drawn by Yuma and Chemehuevi Indians and published by Whipple (Ibid, 16). Their name for themselves is A-moc-ha'-ve (Ibid, 102).

Long account in Mollhausen, Journey to Pacific, II, 249-275, 1858. Much early matter of importance in Larce's Diary (1775-1776), Cases Ed., 1900. (see Tamajabs). Hodge states that the name was used in its present form (Mohave) in 1841, and that the original name is derived from hamok, three, and habi hemi, "big rock or mt.", in reference to a topographic feature in their old home on the Colorado River at Needles (Larce's Diary, 226 ft. note).

Mohave[s]

See also ~~letter~~ of Lieut. Sylvester Mowry in Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs for 1857, House Doc. 2, 35th Congress, 1st Sess., 588-593, 1857.

Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1873, 340, 1874 (840 on Reservation; 3000 not on res)
Ibid 1880, 1, 2, ^(838 on reservation) 1880. [Numerous references omitted.]

Ibid for 1881, 272, 292 (Statistics), 1881. - Ibid for 1882, 328, 348 Statistics, 1882. [and
every year to Rept. for 1908, 149, 1909.
Taylor, D.S. - Calif. Farmer, March 2, 1860.]

Mohaves. - Major S.P. Heintzelman, House Ex. Doc. 76, 34th
Cong. 3^d Sess. p. 38, 1857.

Mohaves. - Sitgreaves, Expd. down Zuni and Colorado Rivers,
Sen. Ex. Doc. 59, 32d Cong., 2d Sess., pp. 15, 18, 1853.

Mohave Indians. - Ibid, 187 and Pl. 21 (name only).

Moh ah ves. - Hartmann, 'Maf. Californien', Weimar, 1849.

[over

MohaveYuman

Mohave: In treaty between Mohave and Chemehuevis, 1867, the Mohave tribe agreed to occupy the left bank and the Chemehuevis the right bank of the Colorado River.-- Treaty between Mohave and Chem-e-huevis tribes, March 21, 1867. MS Copy War Dept. (Filed with Ann.Rept. Commander Dept. Calif., 1867).

MohavesYuman

Mohaves: Located on east side of Colorado River from lat. 35° to below mouth of Mohave River, on map in Sitgreaves, Expd. down Zuni and Colorado Rivers, Sen. Ex. Doc. 59, 32d Cong., 2d Sess., 1853.

Mohave: Population in 1910, 1,058 (667 in Arizona, 389 in California, and 2 in other states).--Dixon, Census of 1910: Indian Population, p. 17, published June 26, 1913.

See also Mohavi

[Card]

Mohaves

Yuman

"Tulare, Mohaves, and the Yumas": Reported by Gen. Riley, (in letter to Lt. Col. Freeman, dated Monterey, Oct. 1, 1849) as engaged in depredations to the south.--Bvt. Brig.-Gen. B. Riley, MS War Dept., 'Letters Received, Adj. Gen.' R 46 1849.

Mohaves: Indians engaged in depredations.-- Gen. Riley in letter in H.R. 31st Cong., 1st Sess., Ex. Doc. 17, p. 943, 1850.

[Card]

Mohaves

Yuman

Mohaves: Reports by Col. Hoffman of expeditions against the Mohaves, Jan. & April 1859.-- W. Hoffman, letter to Maj. W.W. Mackall, Jan. 16, 1859; letter to Asst. Adj. Gen., April 24, 1859. MSS War Dept., Old Files Div., C 65 & C 152, 1859.

Mohaves: In 1856 Capt. H.S. Burton reporting a visit to the different Indian tribes between San Diego and Temecula mentions the Mohaves. "The village of Francisco belongs to the Mohaves." --Capt. H.S. Burton, Letter to Major E.D. Townsend, San Diego, Calif., Jan. 27, 1856.-- On file in 'Old Files Division', Adjutant General's Office, No. P 58/53, 1856.

See Mojaves

- Mo-ha-ves: In 1859 Col. J.R.F. Mansfield writes: "Ascending the Colorado River, we find first, the Cu-ch-nos Tribe; then the Che-mi-hua-huas; then the Mo-ha-ves and east of the Che-mi-hua-huas, the Yumpys, and west the Cha-willas near New River. These tribes are more or less connected. It is impossible to ascertain their numbers; they extend 250 miles up the river... The Mo-ha-ves are represented to be now as hostile and object to the establishment of a post on the 35th parallel..." --Col. J.R.F. Mansfield, Inspect. Gen, Letter to Major Irwin McDowell, dated Fort Yuma, Mar. 21, 1859. --On file in 'Old Files Division', Adjut. General's Office, No. I 37 1859.

Mohavi

Yuman

Rept. Comm. Ind. Affs. for 1877, 246, 1877. - Ibid for 1879, 218, 1879. -
Ibid for 1880, 228, 1880. - Ibid for 1881, 261, 1881. - Ibid for 1882, 302, 1882.
- Ibid for 1883, 226, 1883. - Ibid for 1884, 256, 1884. - Ibid every year
to and including 1894, 484, 1895.

Mohavi

Spelling (from Bartlett) by Whipple, Ewbank, and Turner,
Pacific R.R. Repts., Vol. IIIa [Pt. 3], p. 102, 1856.

See Mohave, Hamak-have.

• Mohawa See Mohave

Yuman

Form cited by Hodge in Garces Diary, Coues Ed. 226, 1900.

· Mohawe See Mohave

Yuman

Form cited by Hodge in Garces Diary, Coues Ed. 226, 1900.

· Mo-he-ah'-ne-um (Serrano)

Shoshonean

San Bernardino Serrano's name for themselves. Given me by member of tribe. - ~~W.D.~~

mōhiatniyum: Serrano 'clan' northwest of The Pipes. --W.D.
Strong, Aboriginal Soc. in Southern Calif., p. 11. May 1929.

See also Mohineyam & Vanyume, Mohiatniyum

Mōhīatniyum

Mo-he-ah'-ne-um

'Serrano'

Shoshonean

mōhīatniyum: Serrano clan northwest of The Pipes. -- W. D.
Strong, Aboriginal Soc. in Southern Calif., p. 11. May 1929

See mo-hin-e-am &

Shoshonean

Möhineyam Serrano

Serrano of Mohave River. -- Kroeber, Univ. Calif.
Pubs: Am. Arch. & Eth., vol. 8, 35, June 20, 1908.
↑ vol. 4⁷⁹, 111, 139-140; vocab. 71-89

See also Mo-he-ah'-ne-um, mo-hin'-e-am^{-yam}

Serrano

Shoshonean

Möhineyam or Mohinyam

Name obtained by Kroeber from an old woman of the tribe, "supposed" to have lived on the Mohave Desert "not far from and West of Daggett" - a place called Hamukha, in the heart of the desert. The tribe was called Vanyume by the Mohave, and Pitanta by the Chemehuevi. - Kroeber, Univ. Calif. Pubs: Arch. & Eth., Vol. 4, 70^{III}, 139-140 (vocab. 71-89), 1907.

Mohin'-e-am

See also Mo-he-ah'-ne-um {^{= chemehuevi} Beñeme, Vanyume} Maviatum

MohiyanimSerrano

Shoshonean

Mohiyanim: "Represented to-day at Banning. It lived with the Morongo clan in ancient times and seems to have been the favored clan in marriages... This name in the form Möhineyam has been used by Dr. Kroeber for the northern Serrano living along the Mohave River." -- E. W. Gifford, Clans & Moieties in So. Calif., Univ. Calif. Pubs. in Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14, p. 179, 1918.

See also Möhineyam

Mohnaches

Shoshonean

Mohnaches, Monache band of Utahs. -- New Mexico. --

J.L.Collins in Rept. Secy. Interior for 1858, Mess.

& Docs. H.R. 35th Cong., 2nd Sess., Doc. 2,537,539,1858.

Mohuaches

Ute

Shoshonean

Band of Utahs. --Bancroft (after Delgado,1865), Native
Races, I, 464, 1874. One of 3 bands.

See Moache

Moi-ya

Pomo

Tribe or band ~~between Snel on Russian River and the coast.~~
Gibbs in Schoolcraft, III, 112, 1853.

Mentioned but not identified by Barrett (Ethno. Soc. Pomo, 178, 1908.
- Central Dialect, Valley Div.)

Moiyas. - Bancroft, Native Races, I, 451, 1874.

Moiya

Moiya. Given by Gibbs (Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 112, 1853) as the name of a Pomo village in the vicinity of Hopland, Mendocino co., Cal. 929

Central

Pomoan

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 929, 1907

Bancroft 451

'Mojaris See Mohaves

Form cited by Hodge in Garces Diary, Coues Ed. 226, 1900.

'Mojaur See Mohave

Form cited by Hodge in Garces Diary, Coues Ed. 226, 1900.

Mojaur's Error for Mojaves

Yuman

Charles Maltby in Rept. Comm. Ind. Affs. for 1866, 94, 1866.

Mojave

Yuman

The great basin of the Colorado, above Bill Williams fork, "several miles in width, and probably 40 miles in length" has for ages "been the home of the Mojave tribe."--Whipple, Pacific R.R. Repts., Vol. IIIa, ~~Extr.~~ ~~from Prelim. Rept.~~, p. 18, 1856.

Mojaves

"The map of Captain Sitgreaves indicates an extensive valley there [the Colorado ^{above Bill Williams fork} ~~above the~~ Gila], not less than 80 miles long, and averaging, at least, 5 miles in width, . . . occupied by three bands of Indians--'Yampais,' 'Cu-chans,' and 'Mojaves!'"--Ibid, pp. 18-19.

Some Indians, "who professed to be Mojaves," met on Colorado R., some 20 miles above the Gila."--Ibid, Vol. IIIb [pt. 1], 1856.

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Mojaves

On Feb. 22, 1854, on Colorado R., some 20 miles above Bill Williams fork, many Indians were met. "They professed to be Chemehuevis, a band of the great Pai-Ute nation, and spoke a language bearing no resemblance to that of the Cuchans, or of the Mojaves, met yesterday."--
Whipple, Pacific R.R. Repts., Vol. III [pt. 1], p. 111, 1856.

Mojave

The word Mojave "appears to be formed of two Yuma words—hamook (three,) and häbî (mountains)—and designates the tribe of Indians which occupies a valley of the Colorado lying between three mountains." The ranges are supposed to be (1) the Needles, (2) "the heights that bound the right bank of the Colorado north of the Mojave villages," and (3) the Blue Ridge, on left bank of Colorado river.—Ibid., [Pt. 2], p. 30 (footnote).

IIIc

Over

· Mojave[s] see · Mohave

Yuman

Spanish spelling of Mohave. + Gatschet, Archaeology Wheeler Survey, p415, 1879.

(503-506,

Spelling by Wentworth in Rept. Comm. Ind. Affs. for 1862, 326, 1863; Ibid, for 1864, 156, 1865; Ibid for 1865, 1865.

^ See also important article by J. S. Campion in 'On the Frontier'. London, 2^d ed. ff. 264-268; 269-280, 1878

also, Pinart, A., Voyage dans l'Arizona (Bull. Soc. Geog.), Paris, 5, 1877.

MOJAVES (Hamook-häbi) on Map Pacific R.R. Survey, Expts. & Survey Miss. River to Pacific Ocean, 35th Parallel Route, Map 2, Rio Grande to Pacific, 1853-4.

John J. McKoin in Rept. Comm. Ind. Affs. for 1896, 358-360, 1897.

Mojave vocabulary.--Whipple, Ewbank, and Turner, Pacific R.R. Repts., Vol. III d [Pt. 3] pp. 95-102, 1856.

Same spelling. - Ibid, p. 55.

over

Mojaves (called by themselves A-moc-há-ve)

Yuman

Whipple, Ewbank, and Turner, Pacific R.R. Repts., Vol. III d, [Pt. 3], p. 102, 1856.

[Quoting from Bartlett, the spelling Mohavi is given in same paragraph.]

Mojaves (Amajabes, or Ammucheebès).--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., III, 154, 1885 (after Jed. S. Smith).

Mojaves. Palmer, Gen. U.S. f.: Report of Surveys across the Continent, 129, Phila., 1868.

Mojave.—Bancroft, Native Races, III, .568, 1875 ^{(divin of Yuma;}
(name only).

.Vocabulary of 12 words.--Ibid, .686.

Mojaves

Yuman

'Tribe' "settled near the Colorado, and which has never before been mentioned in any ethnographical work."—Domenech, Seven Years' Residence in Gt. Deserts of North America, Vol. I, 442; Vol. II, 39-40, 1860.

Lived on the east of Colorado River, in 1776, "between what are now the Needles and Fort Mojave."--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., I, 274-275, 1884 (originally called Yamajabs).

~~Amajabs (Mojaves).--Ibid II (after Arch. Sta. B., MS), 92, 1885.~~

Mojave: The nations of Mojave, Tsim-ah-way-wah, Cuchano, and Cocopa are mentioned in Fort Yuma correspondence dated Colorado City, June 22, 1859.--[Newspaper name & date missing], Hayes' Collection (Scrap-book), Vol. 39, p. 99, Bancroft Library.
See Mohave,

Mojave Apache

Yuman

Mojave Apache: E.W. Gifford states that Yavapai is the correct name for Mojave Apache. Also speaks of early cannibalism.--Berkley Gazette, Feb. 21, 1930. Brief mention in Oakland Tribune, Feb. 21, 1930.

See also Yavapai

• Mojaves: In 1860 Capt. H.S. Burton writes: "The Yumas and Mojaves are closely related and the characteristics of the two tribes are nearly identical. Living in a valley of the Colorado and encompassed upon every side by a desert tract extending for many miles, the Mojaves believe themselves invincible and their country to be inaccessible...The Mojaves have constant and direct communication with the Tonto Apaches and some of their young men often join the Apaches in their forays upon the western part of Arizona and Sonora."--Capt. H.S. Burton, Letter to the Adjutant General, dated San Francisco, Aug. 11, 1860.--On file in 'Old Files Division,' Adjutant General's Office, No. B 233, 1860.

Mojayolo

Mojayolo: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, La Soledad Mission, 1791 -?, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Matzaayolay

See also Matzaayolay

Mojubit

Mojubit: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Fernando Mission (10 Indians). Spellings: Mojubit 8 times; Mujubit 3. Chief Timotes baptized in 1802, at the age of 60.--Mision San Fernando, Libro de Bautismos, 1797-1855.

• Mo-kal'-lum-ne

Me-wuk or Mew-wah stock

A small tribe on the ^{lower} Mokelumne River, California, where they claimed only a narrow strip along the river from near the present site of Lockford down past Lodi and Woodbridge to the San Joaquin tules. Their principal village was on the Mokelumne River bottom, on south side of river, about 1 1/4 mile west of Lockford.

Their language is closely related to that of the Tuolumne tribe.

Given me by one of the few survivors. 1903 + 1905 - com

Mo-kal'-um-ne. - Merriam, Am. Anthropologist, NS IX, 341, 350-351, 1907.

See also Mokolumnee, Mokelemne.

• Mo-kal'-um-ne (Muk-kel'-lum-ne or Muk-kel'-ko)

Me'wan

Mew'-ko tribe. -- Merriam, Dist. and Classif. of Mewan Stock of California, Amer. Anthropologist, NS IX, p. 341, June 1907.

- "The Mo-kal'-um-ne (Muk-kel'-lum-ne or Muk-kel'-ko) occupied the south side of Mokelumne river from a little above Lockford westerly past Lodi and Woodbridge to the San Joaquin tules. Their principal village, Muk'-kel (from which the tribe takes its name), was on the bottomland a mile and a quarter west of the present site of Lockford, and was inhabited within the memory of many persons now living." -- Ibid, pp. 350-351.

Mokaskel

Rancheria formerly in vicinity of San Luis Rey Mission, Cal.
-if.--Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Vol. XIII, No. 12, May 11, 1860.
Bancroft (after Taylor), Native Races, I, 460, 1874.

Mokaskel

Luiseno

Mokaskel. A former Luiseno village in the neighborhood of San Luis Rey mission, s. Cal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, May 11, 1860.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 929-30, 1907

Mo-kěh'

Mew'wah

Mew'an

Mew'wah village in Mariposa hills east of Plum Bar and 1/2 mile above Lah'-lan', which is on west head of Bear Creek toward Sweetwater. Told me by Colorow' George & Chief Kelly. - same.

Mô-kél-kōs

Mewko

Mewan

Mô-kél-kōs. -- "The lands of the Mô-kél-kōs embraced the territory lying between the Mokelumne, lower Cosumnes and Dry creek, on the north, and within 300 yards of the center of Stockton on the south, Staples' Ferry on the east, and the San Joaquin river on the west." --

Col. F.T. Gilbert, Hist. of San Joaquin Co., 13, Oakland, 1879.

Mokelkos. - Their territory is said to have extended ~~territory extended~~ from the lower Cosumnes and Dry creek on the north, southward to "a line within 300 yards of the center of Stockton", and from the San Joaquin on the west to Staples' Ferry on the east. They claim to have had a population of 3,000. Their last chief, 'Maximo', said to have been about 100 years old, died in the late eighties. - Ill. Hist. San Joaquin Co., Calif., p. 26, 1890. [over

Makelkos. - Two brachycephalic skulls in the museum of Smith College at Northampton, Mass. (collection of Comp. Anatomy) are labeled 'Makelkos'. They were dug up near the city of Stockton, Calif. and purchased from Ward's Establishment at Rochester, N.Y.

"The Mokelumne River derives its name from a powerful tribe of Indians, the Mo-ke-l-kos, who inhabited its lower banks and the adjacent country. The Spaniards spelled the word differently."--Memorial and Biog'l Hist. of Northern Calif., Lewis Pub'g Co., 92, 1891.

Mokelkos.-- History of San Joaquin Co. by Col. F. T. Gilbert, 14. Oakland, 1879.

MokelkosMewkoMewan

"The Mokelkos occupied that portion of San Joaquin Co. lying east and north of Stockton... [They] were the most powerful of all the tribes, and had nearly a score of towns, with a ^{total} population of 3 or 4000. They were continually at war, sometimes against the Machacos, sometimes against the Cosos (Cosumne Indians) and the Jackson Valley Indians combined. The Mokelkos claimed to be Christianized, and had for chiefs four brothers -- Sanato, at Staples ferry; Loweno, at Woodbridge; Antonio on the Calaveras, and Maximo, still living near Terry's mill. A favorite battleground was near the old brick church not far from Staples ferry." -- History of Amador Co. by J. D. Mason, 256, Oakland, 1881

See Makelkos

[OVER]

MokelumneMewkoMewan

• Mokelumne. A division of the Miwok in the country between Cosumne and Mokelumne rs., in Eldorado, Amador, and Sacramento cos., Cal. See Moquelumnan Family.

Locklomnee.—Bancroft, Nat. Races, I, 450, 1874.
 • Mokelemnès.—Duflot de Mofras, Expl., II, 383, 1844. • Mo-kel-um-ne.—Frémont, Geog. Memoir, 16, 1848. • Moquelumnes.—Bancroft, Hist. Cal., IV, 73, 1886. • Mukeemnes.—Bancroft, Nat. Races, I, 450, 1874. • Mukelemnès.—Ibid. • Muthelemnès.—Hale in U. S. Expl. Exped., VI, 630, 1846. • Socklumnes.—Bancroft, Nat. Races, I, 450, 1874 (identical?).

Locklomnee = luklumne, *wh see*.Socklumnes misprint for locklumnes, as above.Handbook Am. Indians

Pt. 1, p. 930, 1907

• Moquelumnes, Moquelumne chiefs ^{mentioned by Kelly's} ~~etc as horse thieves~~ in 1838-1840. -- Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., IV, 73, 1886. (Same spelling in ft. notes but no quote marks)

Moquelemos.—

^ In 1844 Sutter speaks of "services rendered by the Moquelemos by returning stolen horses" -- S. Jose, Arch., MS, in Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., IV, 409, 1886.

See also Mokelumni,

[over]

Mo-kel-kos: "The Mo-kel-kos occupied land extending from the Mokelumne River and Dry Creek on the north, to within one-half mile of Stockton on the south. They were divided into 3 tribes, known as the Mokelkos, the Lalos, and the Macharos. -- Geo. H. Tinkham, History of Stockton, San Francisco, 21, 1880.

Mokelko: "Raphero, a Mokelko chief" in 1845 mentioned by F.T. Gilbert in Gilbert, Wells & Chambers, History of Butte County, p.45, 1882.

[OVER]

In 1846 Sutter organized "a company of reformed horse-thieves from the Mokelumne and Stanislaus under Jose Jesus." -- Sutter, Person. Remin., MS, in Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., V, 360, 1886.

VERSO

·Mokelumnees

See Mokalumne

mewan

↳ Bancroft, Native Races , I , 450, 1874.

↳ Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Vol. XIII, June 8, 1860.

Mokelumnes: ~~South of Cosumnes & east of Yachashumnes.~~ - Bancroft: I, 450, 1874.

Mokelumnies.--Bancroft, Ibid, on map opp. p:322, 1874.

Moquelumnes.--Bancroft (after San Jose Arch.^{MS}, v. 27),
Hist. Calif., III, 359, 394, 1885. ^

Moquelumnes Indians.--Bancroft, Ibid, 732 ft.note.

See Mokalumne

See also Moquelumne

Mokelumme

mewan

In a historical sketch of Sacramento Co. it is stated that Sutter, during the fall of 1840, had trouble with the "Mokelumme Indians."--Memorial and Biog'l Hist. of North'n Calif., Lewis Pub'g Co., 194, 1891.

See Mokelumne

Mokelemnes

Spelling given by De Mofras, Exploration of Oregon and California, Vol. II, p375, 1844; also in his Atlas of same date where the name is printed on the map E + NE of New Helvetia (which is too far north). Name spelt same but wrongly placed on Hartmann's 'Special Karte von Californien', Weimar, 1849.

Name of river spelt Mokilomee on T. J. Farnham's map of the California, 1845.

See Mokalumne

Mokelumnes

Mewan

on, river tributary to the San Joaquin, California.

Tribe ~~Mewan~~ Domenech, Seven Years' Residence in Gt. Deserts of N. Amer., Vol. I, 237, 1860.

442,

The Mokelumnes are south of the Youcolumnes and Cosumnes who are in the eastern part of Amador County, Calif.—
Bancroft, Native Races, Vol. I, p.450, 1874.

In the fall of 1840 "the Mokelumne Indians, with other tribes, became so troublesome that Sutter and his little band waged open warfare against them".—The Romance of the Age; or, the Discovery of Gold in California, by Edward E. Dunbar, 21, 1867.

See Mo-kal-lum-ne, Mokelumnee, Mokelemne, Moquelumne,
Mokelumni

Mokelumnees.-- A.S. Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Vol. 13,
June 8, 1860.

Mokelumni.-- Powell. Linguistic Families, p.93, 1891.

See also Mokelumne, Mokelumnes,
See Mokalumne

mōkōcpēūlū

We-shum' tat'-tah

Pomoan

• mōkōcpēūlū (Mo-kosh'-pa-oo-loo): Recent Indian name of old Pomo village cīyōle at Guerneville.-- Barrett, Ethno-Geog. Pomo, 215, Feb. 1908.

See Mo-kos
See also She-yo'-le (cīyōle)

· Mōko'cpēülū (We-shum'tat'-tah
(Mō-kosh'-pa-oo-loo)

Pomo

See Ciyo'le (She-yo'-le)

Barrett, ETHNO - GEOG. POMO, 214-215, 1908.

· Mo-kos

We-shum'tattah

Pomo

Old rancheria near where Guerneville (on Russian River) now stands. - Liven me by old ^{Kah-chi-ah} ~~fah-to-fah~~ woman at mouth of Russian River. - com.

? { Later: Stated to have been on site of Geyserville before the {Miyakma
Mishamal War} }
? by means of which the Miyakma extended their domain over the eastern
edge of the We-shum'tattah of Alexander Valley. - com } ??

See also Mo-kosh'-pa-oo-loo (mōko'cpēülū Barrett) at Guerneville.

See We-shum'tattah

Mo-kosh'-pa-oo-loo

We-shum' tat'-tah

Pomoan.

Mo-kosh'-pā-oo-loo (mōkócpēulū): Recent Indian name of old Pomo village cīvōle at Guerneville.--Barrett, Ethno-Geog. Pomo, 215, Feb. 1908.

See Mo-kos

See also She-yó-le (ciyóle), mokócpēulu

Mo-ko'-sum-ne and Muk-ko-sum-me (same as Muk-koz-zum-me) ^{me-wan stock}
Tribe on lower Mokocumne or Cocumnes River all the way down to the tule meadows. These pronunciations given me by old Casue who was born a Tow-al-lum-ne but lived for 15 years with the Mokalum-ne near Redford.

Mo-koz'-um-ne.—Merriam, Dist. and Classif. of Mewan Stock of California, Amer. Anthropologist, NS IX, pp. 341, 348, June 1907.

See also Mo-koz'-zum-me, Mo-koz-zum-ne, Muk-koz-zum-me

Mo-koz'-um-ne (pronounced Mo-koz'-zum-me)

Mewan

Mewko tribe.—Merriam, Dist. and Classif. of Mewan Stock of California, Amer. Anthropologist, NS IX, p. 341, June 1907.

"The Mo-koz'-um-ne (pronounced Mo-koz'-zum-me) occupied an extensive area to the south and east of the Hulpoomne, embracing the lower Cosumnes river and Deer creek, and extending from the Sacramento river easterly to near Michigan Bar. Cosumne, Slough House, Elk Grove, Franklin, Cortland, and Walnut Grove are in their territory. They are called Ti'-nan (west people) by the Nis'-se-nan, and Kaw'-so by the Pā'-we-nan."—Merriam, Dist. and Classif. of Mewan stock of California, Amer. Anthropologist, NS IX, p. 348, June 1907.

Cover

Mo-koz'-zum-me

Mewko of Mewan stock

A large tribe on the San Joaquin plain in California, extending from the south side of the ^(or Cosumnes) Mokelumne River northwesterly & westerly to and along the Sacramento River, & including the territory from Walnut Grove to & a little beyond Elk Grove. Language closely related to Mokelumne.

Mo-koz'-um-ne.—Merriam, Dist. and Classif. of Mewan Stock of California, Amer. Anthropologist, NS IX, pp. 341, 348, June 1907.

See also Mo-koz-zum-ne, muk-koz-zum-me, mo-ko'-sum-ne
Musupumne?

· "The Mokozumne, with the possible exception of the Sia-
kumne, were the largest of the Mewko tribes and com-
prised the largest number of villages. Their center of
distribution and density of population was along the
lower Cosumnes and Deer creek, from Slough House down."
—Merriam, Dist. and Classif. of Mewan Stock of Calif.,
Amer. Anthropologist, NS IX, pp. 348-349, June 1907.

• Mokulumnes

Mewko

Mewan

Mokulumnes. -- Sutter says the last Indian fight he had was just before the Mexican war, with the "Mokulumnes, christianized Indians formerly belonging to the missions." -- John A. Sutter, Personal Reminiscences, 47, MS, Bancroft Library.

See Mokalumne

• Mo'-kwits

Ho'-pe

Shoshonean

Nü-vah'-an-dits (of Las Vegas + moapa) name for Hope. Given me by members of tribe. - com.

Mokwornmai

Mokwornmai.— Old village site on Palomar.— Sparkman:
Culture of Luiseno Indians. Univ. Calif. Pubs. Am.
Arch. & Ethn. Vol. 8, 192, Aug. 7, 1908.

See also Naccomayé?

Mo-law'-kum

Midu

Midu rancheria on S side Yuba River about 1 mile above
old Yuba. Told me by Blind Tom of Poo-soo'-ne. - cam.

[Not California.]
Molále or Mólele. Wilatpuan
Renegades from Cayuse tribe living with Klamaths. -
Gatschet, Ind. Languages, Mag. Am. Hist. 1, 165, 1877.

Molalla[s] - A few on Klamath Reservation in 1881. - James M. Nickerson.
in Rept. Comm. Ind. Affs. for 1881, 144, 1881. - Ibid for 1883, 129, 1883.

Molalie. - In Klamath School, Ibid for 1896, 275, 1897.

Molalas. - O. C. Applegate in Rept. Comm. Ind. Affs. for 1901, 344, 1902.
"The Molalas, an interesting tribe who occupied the valleys of the
Cascade Chain and lived mainly by the chase" (Ibid, 344). In his next
rept. Capt. Applegate says: "The Molala, the original inhabitants of the Cascade
Mts., a picturesque and spirited race of hunters who were said to have been a rebellious
and seceding band of Cayuse who took refuge in the Cascades and connected [over

Molcan Error for Volcan

Village in Southern California. - L. A. Wright in Rept. Comm.
Ind. Affs. for 1903, 147, 1904.

themselves by marriage with several tribes - - - After the country was occupied by the white people these Molala followed their relatives to several reservations and disappeared from Indian history forever as a tribe! - Ibid for 1902, 309-310, 1903.

Molalla .-- C.C. Royce (after U.S. Stat. L., XII, 981): 18th Ann. Rept. Bur. Eth. for 1896-97, Part 2: p. 814, 1899 [publ. 1901].

Molale: Given by Gatschet as tribe related to Cayuses (and sometimes called 'Straight Molale' in contrast to part called Tchakanki by Klamath). The Tchakanki, on headwaters of branch of Rogue River, acquired the Klamath language. -- A. S. Gatschet, Klamath Indians, Contr. N. Amer. Eth., Vol. 2, Pt. 2, pp. 157 & 426, 1890.
Written Molale Indians, Ibid, Pt. 1, p. xxxvi.

Gallatin uses Molele for an Oregon tribe in his classification in Schoolcraft, III, 402, 1853.

[OVER]

Mōlel

Soo-lah'-te-luk

Mōlel: "Wiyot" [Soo-lah'-te-luk] name for archaeological site on Humboldt Bay at mouth of Mad River Slough, used in 1850 as a "Wiyot" [Soo-lah'-te-luk] village or camp site.-- L. L. Loud, Ethnogeography & Archaeology of the Wiyot Territory, Univ. Calif. Pubs. in Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14, p. 286, 1918.

Site 34 on accompanying map.

See Tah^{ch} -wi'-ah-wā
See also Witāchwhāyuwin

Moleles

'Waiilatpuan'

'Tribe' name, no data.--Domenech, Seven Years' Residence in Gt. Deserts of N. Amer., Vol. 1, p. 442, 1860.

See Molále

Molilabal

Yokut

Tübotülabalā name for Yokut tribes in general on
lower Kern River. - Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of Calif.

125, 1907.

• Molkûs

Yuki

Old village of "Yuki proper", ^{in NE part of Round Valley} at immediate foot-
hills just E of cemetery now used by Nomlaki (Wintun)
people on the reservation.

^{Arch. & Eth.}
Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 253, Feb. 1908

Molma

Mi-doo

Maidu village, Placer Co. , Calif. (~~where Auburn now is~~)

Dixon, The Northern Maidu, map plate 38, 1905.

· Molma

Midu

Molma. A Maidu village near Auburn,
Placer co., Cal.—Dixon in Bull. Am. Mus.
Nat. Hist., xvii, pl. xxxviii, 1905.

Handbook Am. Indians

Pt. 1, p. 930, 1907

Moloneu

Tal-lin-che

Yokut

Moloneu: Tallinche place name in Fine Gold Creek region.--
Kroeber, Hdbk. Inds. Calif., 481, 1925.

Moltitino

Moltitino: Spelling in San José Mission Register (1 child).
Lista Alfabetica de Neofitos [San José Mission erroneously labeled Mision San Fernando] Original MS, Bancroft Library.

Molxaves

Mohave

Yuman

Spelling by Capt. H.S. Burton, U.S.A., in House Ex. Doc. 76,
34th Cong., 3^d Sess. 116, 117, 1857.

See Moxave, Mojave, Mohave.

Mo'-mah

Wintoon

Mo'-mah: Village on west side Sacramento River by a lake
or slough near and just above Too-too 2 miles above
present town of Princeton. Told me by Jack Frango,
full-blood Mitchōpdo. -- cum

Mo'-ming-we

Wintoon

- Mo'-ming-we : Name (meaning 'no water') for village on west side Sacramento River near and just below Yoot'-dok-kah which was just below Jacinto. Told me by Jack Frango, full-blood Mitchōpdo.-- *can*

Momonga

Tongvan

Momonga: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Fernando Mission (18 Indians). Spellings: Momonga 13 times; Moomga 3; Moonga 1.--Mision San Fernando, Libro de Bautismos, 1797-1855.

Momonivit

Momonivit: Rancheria mentioned in Books of Baptisms, San Gabriel Mission (2 Indians). Spellings: Momonivit, Momomi-bit.--Mision de San Gabriel, Libros de Bautismos, MS, 1771-1820

Monache

Piute

C. G. Belknap in Rept. Commr, Ind. Affrs. for 1876, 17, 206, 224, 1876.

C. G. Belknap in Ibid for 1877, p. 42, 1877 ("the Monache Indians on Owens River"--mortality.)

Ibid. p. 246, 288, 1877.

Ibid for 1879, pp. 218, 1879.

Ibid. for 1880, p. 228, 1880.

Ibid. for 1881, p. 261, 1881.

Ibid. for 1882, p. 302, 1882.

Ibid for 1883, p. 226, 1883.

Ibid for 1884, p. 256, 1884.

Monachees

Piute

"The Piute of Inyo County, locally called Monos, (or by the California Indians Monachees) have crossed the Sierra . . . and pushed their invasion of Calif. nearly down to the edge of the great San Joaquin plains."-- Powers, Centennial Mission to Indians of W. Nev. & Calif. Ann. Rept. Smithsonian Inst. (for 1876) p. 453, 1877. [Written "Manaches (Monachees)" on next page, p. 454.

See also Manache

[Card 2]

Monaches

Shoshonean

Monaches: Tribe mentioned in War of Rebellion Records, Series 1, Vol. 50, Pt. 2, p. 91, 1897.

[According to W.A. Chalfant (Story of Inyo, 175, 1922) Owens Valley settlers proposed the name 'Monache' to the Calif. Legislature in Feb. 1864 for a county to be created south of Mono County].

Monaches: Tribe in mountains on west slope Sierra Nevada in vicinity of Sycamore Cr. and above Mill Cr. in 1850 --F. F. Latta, 'Uncle Jeff's Story', pp. 15 and numerous other refs. (some important), 1929.

See also Mo-na'-che (other cards)

Mo-na'-chi

Monache

Shoshonean

Mo-na'-chi: Given by Powers as "name applied by some Indians to the Paiuti".--Powers, Tribes of Calif., 350, 1877.

Mo'-nah

Washoo

• Mo'-nah (Mo'-naw, Mo'-nǎ): Name applied by Kow'-wahk of Nevada City to the Washoo tribe (including those of Sierra Valley). Information from old Polly Hamburg and blind Richard Yemie of Nevada City, Nov. 11 & 12, 1928.--Calif. Journ. - *com*

Mo'-nahk or Mo'-nah Mono Lake Piute Piute
 Name used by the Me'-wuk ^{and Mew'-wah} for the Indians to the east - the Piute.
 Given me by Bald Rock Mew'-wah ⁽¹⁹⁰³⁾ and Chowchilla Mew'-wah ⁽¹⁹⁰²⁾. The latter tribe
 apply it to both the Piute east of the Sierra and to the Nimi on North Fork
 of San Joaquin. - C. M.

[Card 8]

Monas Monache of west side Sierra Shoshonean

Monas: Name used for "lost or wild Indians" in Sierra foothills or mountains on Upper San Joaquin River and adjacent country, by McKee, Barbour and Wozencraft.-- Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1851, 223, 1851; and same in Senate Ex. Doc. 1, 32nd Cong., 1st Sess., Pt. 3, 485, 1851. Also in Senate Ex. Doc. 4, Special Sess., p. 75, 261, 262, 1853. Spelled Monoes by Ibid, p. 106, 1853. ^{by Adam Johnson,}

Monas: Tribe (on reservation between Tuolumne and Merced rivers?) Calif., in 1851.-- W. M. Ryer, Senate Ex. Doc. 61, 32nd Cong., 1st Sess., p. 22, 1852. In vicinity Kaweah River.--Ibid, p. 23.

Monas-Indianer: Meyer mentions finding a deserted village of "Monas-Indianer" in 1850 in the foothills of the Mariposa region on the shores of a narrow mountain-enclosed lagoon on the left of Mariposa River.--Carl Meyer, Nach dem Sacramento, p. 122, 1855.

See also Mona

Monatchee

Monache
~ Piute

Shoshonean

Mentioned as troublesome in Tulare Valley in 1863. - Wm. H. Knight, Bancroft's Hand-Book Almanac for the Pacific States, p. 255, 1864.

See monache, monachees

Monoes

Monache

Shoshonean

A. Johnston (1851), Sen. Ex. Doc. 1, 32d Cong., 2d Sess., Pt. III, 513, 1851.

• Monoes or "wild Indians" on upper San Joaquin River and adjacent mountains. -- A. Johnston (1851), Sen. Ex. Doc. 4, Special Sess., p. 106, 1853.

Monoes: Mentioned by Gen. Beale as one of 12 tribes represented at a council held in a valley 35 miles from Elbow Creek, Tulare Co., June 1856. -- Letter from Gen. E. F. Beale to Gov. J. Neely Johnson of Calif., July 12, 1856, published in San Francisco Herald, July 13, 1856; also in same letter published in Bonsal's 'Edward Fitzgerald Beale', 193, 1912.

See also Mona, Monas, Mono

Mona

Monache Piute

Shoshonean
[Sierra]

Name used for "wild portion of the Indians" in mountains above the "Chouchillies" in 1851.--J. McKee, Sen. Ex. Doc. 4 Special Sess. 1853, p. 94, 1853.

See also Monas, Mono

[Card 2]

Monos

Monache

Shoshonean

Monos: M. B. Lewis, Sub. Indian Agent on Fresno Indian Agency in 1858, states that the Monos on that reserve live two ridges higher up in the mountains than the Foothill Indians, and are a more rational and calculating people. —

↖ Mess. & Docs. H. R. 35th Cong. 2d Sess. Ex. Doc. 2, 1858. Rept. Commr. Indian Affairs, ^{for 1858} pp. 643, 645.

Monos: "The Piutes of Inyo County, locally called Monos, (or by the California Indians Monachees,) have crossed the sierra ... and pushed their invasion of Calif. nearly down to the edge of the great San Joaquin plains"
Stephen Powers, Centenn. Mission to the Indians of W Nevada & Calif. — Ann. Rept. Smithsonian Inst. (for 1876) p. 453, 1877.

See also Mo'-no

Mono

Mono Lake Piute

Shoshonean

~~Name used for Piutes of Owens Valley in 1856 by Dr. W. Von Schmidt, Deputy U.S. Surveyor. House Doc. 1, 31st Cong., 3^d Sess., 194-195, 1856. (Number in Owens Valley estimated at 1000)~~

Name used for Piutes of Mono Lake at various times. Thus Prof. J. D. Whitney, State Geologist of California, said: In 1852 some Yosemite Indians "took refuge with the Monos, on the eastern side of the Sierra [near Mono Lake].... Since that time the Valley [Yosemite] has been annually visited by the Monos at the time of the ripening of the acorns, for the purpose of laying in a stock of this staple article of food."—
 Whitney's Yosemite Guide Book, 14-15, 1870.

Monos of Mono Lake, Hutchings' Calif. Mag. II, 530⁵³³, June 1858.
Monos [of Mono Lake], Bunnell in Hutchings, Scenes & Wonder in Calif. 75, 1861. ^{of later editions} [over]

Mono[s]

Mono Lake Piute

Shoshonean

Monos: "The Monos, who dwell by the lake of the same name upon the Eastern side of the Sierras". — John Ericsson Leeter, The Yosemite, p. 13, 1873.

Monos (of Mono Lake): 'In the Yosemite', by Charles T. Gordon, p. 178 The Californian, 178, August 1892.

Mono & Mono Indians: Names used by George Fiske, veteran photographer of Yosemite, for about 40 years. See legends of many of his photos; also quoted by J. N. Le Conte, Sierra Club Bull. p. 278 footnote, Jan. 1918.

Monos. — Louise Truchot, Class History, The Sherman Bulletin, May 29, 1919.

Mono Indians [of Mono Lake]. - Hutchings, Scenes of Wonder and Curiosity in Calif. NY & SF. Ed. 118, 1871. (not in earlier editions²).

"The Monos on the east side of the Sierra are a fine looking race." - Bancroft (after Von Schmidt), Nat. Races of Paz. States, Vol. 1, p. 365, 1874.

~~Same spelling. Ibid, p. 401.~~

~~"The Monas of White Indians from the east of the lakes." - A. S. Taylor in Calif. Farmer of Dec. 1860.~~

~~Monos. At one time represented on Tule River Reservation History of Kern Co. 96, San Francisco, 1893.~~

Mono. -- Tribe in "Middle California." -- Mason, Directions for Collectors of American Basketry, Bull. 39 U.S. Nat. Mus., p. 29, 1902.

(Over)

[Card 3]

Mono

Mono Lake Piute

Shoshonean

• Monas: Mentioned as tribe living on other side of Sierras from the Yosemitees.--Daily Alta Calif., April 23, 1851. Spelled Monos, Ibid. June 12 & 14, 1851.

Monos: Mentioned by A.S. Taylor in Calif. Farmer as follows South of the Washoes (Calif. Farmer, June 15, 1860); "Yosahmittis and Monos of Merced River Mountains" (Calif. Farmer, June 8, 1860); "Monos or White Indians from east of the Peaks" (Calif. Farmer, Dec. 1860); "Mono tribe who live beyond Mono Pass" (Calif. Farmer, Dec. 7, 1860).

• Monos [of Nevada].--A.S. Taylor (or J. Ross Browne) in Browne's Resources Pacific Slope, 187, 1869.

Monos: Hittell, History of Calif., III, 857. 1897.

[Card 4]

Mono

Mono Lake Piute

Shoshonean

• Mono: "The Mono tribe on the eastern side of the Sierra"; "the Monos".-- Samuel Kneeland, Wonders of the Yosemite Valley and of California, 27, 1871. (Mono Lake Piute).

Monos: Mentioned in battle with Yosemites.--Bancroft, Native Races, 1:401, 1874.

• Mono.--Bancroft, Native Races, 3: 568, 661, 1875 (Division of 'Utah'; name only).

• Monos.--Bunnell, Discovery of the Yosemite, pp. 51, 71, 72, 136, 163, 223, 276, 292, 293, 294, 297, 299, 306, 1st ed. 1880. (Written Mono's, Ibid. pp. 53, 136, 294, 293, 295, Written Mono, Ibid. 64, 72, 219, 294). Also on same pp. 3d ed. 1892.

MonoMono Lake PiuteShoshonean

Mo'nos, Monos: "A tribe from the eastern side of the Sierras".--Galen Clark, Indians of Yosemite, 4, 15, 1904.

Monos: "Extending across the Sierras into Tuolumne County."
--W.A. Chalfant, Story of Inyo, 15¹⁰⁷, 1922. (Written Mono
Indians, Ibid. 107; Mono Lake Indians, 123).

Mono IndiansMono Lake PiuteShoshonean

Mono Indians: Mentioned in connection with Owens River Indians in War of Rebellion Records, Series 1, Vol. 50, Pt. 1, pp. 49 (April 1862), 149 (Sept. 1862), 1897.
"Mono Indians on Owens River" mentioned, Ibid, Pt. 1, p. 967 (March 31, 1862), 1897.

Not to be confused with the Monache [often called Monos] of the West slope of the Sierra - Cym.

[Card 7.]

Monas

Mono Lake Piute

Shoshonean

Monas: Given in report of Maj. Savage's expedition against the Yosemite Indians as tribe living on the other side of the Sierras from the Yosemite Indians.--Daily Alta Calif., April 23, 1851. Written Monos, Ibid June 12 & 14, 1851.

Not to be confused with the 'mono' or monache of the west slope of the Sierra. - *chm.*

[Card 8.]

Mono

N. Piute (Owens Valley)

Shoshonean

Mono: Name used for Piutes of Owens Valley in 1856 by A.W. Von Schmidt, Deputy U.S. Surgeon, Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1856, 243-244, 1857; House Doc. 1, 34th Cong., 3d Sess., 794-795, 1856.

Mono! -- Bancroft, Native Races, 1:366, 1874 (after Von Schmidt). Written Monos, Ibid, 1:457 (after various authors). [*Bancroft uses mono for both ^{Owens Valley} Mono Lake & West slope Sierra*]

~~Monos. -- A.S. Taylor, Calif. Farmer, June 8, 1860 (after Beale 1856). Monache~~

Monos: ^{The} "Monos, Cosos, and some other tribes occupy the eastern slopes of the Sierra Nevadas." -- A.S. Taylor, Calif. Farmer, May 8, 1863.

Mono Pi-Utes

Shoshonean

Tribe in Mono Lake region, Eastern California. Given by
 F. Campbell
~~in 1866~~ in 1866 as numbering about 400 under chief
 Waugh-adz-ah-bo. - Reft. Commr. Ind. Affs. for 1866, 119, 1866.

Mono Pi Utes. -- Bancroft (after Campbell, 1866), Native
 Races, I, 467, 1874.

"Mono Lake band of Pah-Utes." -- Head medicine chief was
 Waz-adz-zo-bah-ago. The Mono Lake Indians furnished Agent
 Wasson, of Nevada, when on his way to try to prevent Owen
 River war, 1862, with "one of their tribe who spoke the
 language of the Owens River Indians." Boundary between
 Piutes and Owen River Indians fairly well located.¹⁸⁶⁷
 History of Nevada, pub'd by Thompson & West, 165, 166, 167,
 1881.

Mono

N. Piute

Shoshonean

In writing of "the northern Paiute", in NW Nevada,
 border of Calif. E of Sierra Nevada, and SE Oregon,
 to whom the term "Paviotso has sometimes been applied".
 Waterman says their language "is very similar to the
 speech of the Mono who live on the high western slopes
 of the Sierra Nevada." -- T. T. Waterman, Phonetic Ele-
 ments of the Northern Paiute Language, Univ. of Calif.
 pubs. Amer. Arch. and Ethnol., Vol 10, No. 2, p. 14,
 Nov. 15, 1911.

Mono

Mono. A general term applied to the Shoshonean tribes of s. California by their neighbors on the N. The origin and meaning of the name is obscure, its identity with the Spanish *mona* (meaning 'black' or 'dark'), and its similarity, at least in sound, to the Yokuts word *mona* (meaning 'black' or 'dark'), are probably coincidental. For subdivisions, see below.

Monachees.—Bunnet in *Ind. Aff. Rep.*, 1877 (Nishin name). **Monache.**—Belknap in *Ind. Aff. Rep.*, 1876 ("the usual form of the name as heard among the southern Yokuts; cf. the *Modu* (Nishin name, preceding)—A. L. K.). **Monachee.**—Powers in *Cont. N. A. Ethnol.*, III, 350, 1877. **Monache.**—Johnston in *Sen. Ex. Doc. 61*, 32d Cong., 1st sess., 1852. **Monoes.**—Johnston in *Ind. Aff. Rep.*, 1851. **Mono Pi-Utes.**—Campbell in *Ind. Aff. Rep.*, 119, 1866. **Monos.**—Taylor in *Cal. Farmer*, May 8, 1863. **Noo-tah-ah.**—Wessels (1853) in *H. R. Rep.*, 76, 34th Cong., 3d sess., 31, 1857. **Nutaa.**—L. L. Froeber, inf'n, 1905 (Chukchansi name; denotes that they are E. or upstream). **Nut-ha.**—Powers in *Cont. N. A. Ethnol.*, III, 396, 1877.

Shoshonean

The Handbook references under Mono are confused with Monache referring to the Northern Piute of Owens Valley; Monache referring to the Monache Piute of the west slope of the Sierra. — Cam.

Handbook Am. Indians

Pt. 1, p. 932, 1907.

Mo'-no

error

Washoo

Mo'-no (Mo'-nah, Mo'-naw): Name applied by Kow'-wahk of Nevada City to the Washoo tribe (including those of Sierra Valley). — Cam Nov. 1928.

See: Mo-nah

Mono

• **Mono.** A general term applied to the Shoshonean tribes of s. e. California by their neighbors on the w. The origin and meaning of the name are obscure, its identity with the Spanish *mono*, 'monkey,' and its similarity, at least in certain dialects, to the Yokuts word for 'fly' (*manai*, etc.), are probably only coincidences. For subdivisions, see *Mono-Paviotso*.

Honachees.—Bunnell quoted by Powers in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 350, 1877. • **Manaché.**—Purcell in Ind. Aff. Rep., 87, 1870. • **Moan'-au-zi.**—Powers in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 320, 1877 (Nishinam name). • **Monache.**—Belknap in Ind. Aff. Rep., 17, 1876 ("the usual form of the name as heard among the southern Yokuts; cf. the Maidu (Nishinam) name, preceding"—A. L. K.). • **Mona'-chi.**—Powers in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 350, 1877. **Monas.**—Johnston in Sen. Ex. Doc. 61, 32d Cong., 1st sess., 22, 1852. **Monoes.**—Johnston in Ind. Aff. Rep., 951, 1851. **Mono Pi-Utes.**—Campbell in Ind. Aff. Rep., 119, 1866. **Monos.**—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, May 8, 1863. • **Noo-tah-ah.**—Wessels (1853) in H. R. Ex. Doc. 76, 34th Cong., 3d sess., 31, 1857. • **Nutaa.**—A. L. Froeber, inf'n, 1905 (Chukchansi name; denotes that they are E. or upstream). • **Nüt'-ha.**—Powers in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 396, 1877.

Shoshonean

The Handbook references under Mono are confused—
part referring to the Northern Piute of Owens Valley; part to
the Monache Piute of the west slope of the Sierra.—Cam.

Handbook Am. Indians

Pt.1, p.932, 1907.

Mo'-nō

error

Washoo

• Mo'-nō (Mo'-nah, Mo'-naw): Name applied by Kow'-wahk of Nevada City to the Washoo tribe (including those of Sierra Valley).—*Cam* Nov. 1928—

See: Mo-nah

Retake of Preceding Frame

Mono-Paviotso

Mono-Paviotso. One of the three great dialectic groups into which the Shoshoneans of the great plateau are distinguished. It includes the Mono of s. e. California, the Paviotso, or "Paiute," of w. Nevada, and the "Snakes" and Saidyuka of e. Oregon. Part of the Bannock may be related to these, but the eastern Bannock have affinities with the Ute.

The bands which seem to have formed the social unit of these people were each under one chief, and several of these are said to have been united into confederacies, such as the "Paviotso confederacy," but it is doubtful whether the relations existing between the constituent parts should properly be so termed.

The bands or divisions mentioned within the area occupied by this group are the following: 'Agaivanuna, 'Genega's band, 'Hadsapoke's band, 'Holkoma, 'Hooneboeey, 'Intimbich, 'Itsaatiaga, 'Kaidatoiabie, 'Kaivanungavidukw, 'Koeats, 'Kokoheba, 'Kosipatuwiwagaiyu, 'Kotsava, 'Koyuhow, 'Kuhpattikutteh, 'Kuyuidika, 'Laidukatuwiwait, 'Lohim, 'Loko, 'Nahaego, 'Nim, 'Nogaie, 'Odukeo's band, 'Olanche, 'Oualuck's band, 'Pagantso, 'Pagwiho, 'Pamitoy, 'Pavuwuwuyuai, 'Petenegowat, 'Petodseka, 'Piattuiabbe, 'Poatsituhtikutteh,

Poskesa, 'San Joaquins' band, 'Sawagativa, 'Shobarboober, 'Sunananahogwa, 'Temoksee, 'Togwingani, 'Tohaktivi, 'Toiwait, 'Tonawitsowa, 'Tonoyiet's band, 'Toquimas, 'To Repe's band, 'Tosarke's band, 'Tsapakah, 'Tubianwapu, 'Tupustikutteh, 'Tuziyammos, 'Wahi's band, 'Wahtatkin, 'Walpapi, 'Warartika, 'Watsequeorda's band, 'Winnemucca's band, 'Woksachi, 'Yahuskin, and 'Yammostuwiwagaiya. Numaltachi, given as a village on Tuolomne r., Cal., may in reality be another band.

From figures given in the report of the Indian office for 1903 it would appear that the total number in this division is in the neighborhood of 5,400.

**Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 932, 1907**

Shoshonean

Under Kroeber's
'Mono-Paviotes'
two very distinct
groups of tribes
are confused: the
Northern Piute of
NE Calif, NW Nevada
+ Oregon; and the
Southern Piute or
Manachee of Owens Valley
+ the Shoshone of
the Snake River.

Mono-Paviotso

Shoshonean

Group term used by Kroeber for the ^{North-}Western Piute tribes
Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of California, 97, 98, 114-122, 1907.

[Card 11]

Mono [Piute] = Northern Piute

Shoshonean

Mono: "A group of tribes occupying since the early 19th century a considerable area mainly in Mono and Inyo Counties, Cal., and the adjacent part of Esmeralda County, Nev." They numbered 1448 in 1910, 1388 in Calif. & 60 in Nevada.--Dixon, Census of 1910: Indian Population in U.S. & Alaska, 97, 143, 1915.

Mono: Population in 1910, 1,448 (1,388 in Calif. & 60 in Nevada).--Dixon, Census of 1910: Indian Population, 16, published June 26, 1913.

Not to be confused with the Monache (often called 'mono') of the western slope of the Sierra-

[Card 3]

Mono(s) (See Monahkand Nim Monache Piute

~~Tribe~~ ^{Indian of Piute stock} on upper reaches of San Joaquin and Kings Rivers, Fresno Co., Calif. M.B. Lewis in Rept. Indian Commr. for 1856, p. 703, 1858 (House Doc. 1, 34th)

Powers, Tribes of Calif., p 396, 1877.

~~Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Vol. XIII, June 8, 1860 (Monas of Muced~~
~~" " " " June 26, 1863, May 5, 1863.~~

River Mts.)

* Said to be 535 on a near Fresno River in 1862, Rept. Commr. Ind. Affs. ^{for 1862,} 359, 1863.

Kroeber, Univ. Calif. Pub. Am. Arch. & Eth. ^(Vol. 4) 4, 68, 114+, 1907. (Kroeber also uses the term Mono-Paviotso, which see.)

In 1856 M. B. Lewis gave them as on headwaters of San Joaquin and at Fine and Coarse Gold Gulches, Ind. 803. Also speaks of them in 1857, House Doc. 2, 35th Cong. 1st Sess. 687, 1857.)

St. John H. Purcell in Rept. Commr. Ind. Affs. for 1869, 193, 1870 (mention only).

See North Fork Mono & Monache,

Over

• Monos

~~Bancroft (quoting various authors), Native Races, I:456,
1874. ^{223, 276, 290, 294, 297, 299, 306,} ^{222, 276, 292, 294, 297, 299, 306,}~~

~~Monos. A. Bunnell, Discovery of Yosemite, 3d ed., p. 51, 1892.~~

~~Mono's. -- Ibid., pp. 53, 136, 293. ^{294, 295, 1892, 1892,} Mono. -- Ibid., 64, 72. ^{219, 294}~~

~~Mo' nos, Monos. -- Galen Clark, Indians of Yosemite, pp. 4, 15
1904. "a tribe from the eastern side of the Sierras".~~

~~does not belong here but with Mono Lake tribe~~

~~Monas: Mentioned as tribe living on other side of Sierras
from the Yosemitees. -- Daily Alta Calif., April 23, 1851.
Monos: Spelling, Ibid., June 12 & 14, 1851.~~

MonosMonacheShoshonean

- Monos: Represented by 535 persons on Fresno Reserve.--
Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1862, 359, 1863.
- Monos: A.S. Taylor, Calif. Farmer, June 12, 1863 (after
Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1862).
- Monos: At one time represented on Tule River Reservation.--
Hist. Kern County, 96,, San Francisco 1883.
- Monos: "Indians living at Dunlap are a different outfit
altogether." [from Yokut.]--Dr. T.T. Waterman in Fresno
Republican [Calif.], April 24, 1927. [The tribe referred to
is Em'tim-bitch, a branch of Mo-nä'che.-can]

MonoMonacheShoshonean

- Mono: Tribe in "Middle California".--Mason, Directions
for Collectors of American Basketry, Bull. 39, U.S.
Nat. Mus., 29, 1902.
- "Monache or Monos" : "Shoshoneans inhabiting the head-
waters of the San Joaquin and Kings rivers".--Mason,
Aboriginal American Basketry, Rept. U.S. Nat. Mus. for
1902, 473, 1904.
- "Mono or Monachi": Used by Kroeber for all the Piute
tribes of the Sierra on both slopes.--Kroeber, Shosho-
nean Dialects of Calif., 118, 119, Feb. 1907.
- "Mono": of Sycamore Creek, N of Kings River [Holkoma].- San Francisco Examiner, Jan. 6, 1926.
- "Mono Indians": of Auberry region (Fresno Co.).- Fresno Republican, Jan. 1, 1926.
- Monos: - A.S. Taylor, Calif. Farmer, June 8, 1860 (after Beale 1856).

MonoMonacheShoshonean

Mono^s: "The Indians north on the upper San Joaquin River are called Mono^s and speak the same language as the Piutes east of the Sierra Mountains." -- Charles Maltby, Indian Agent Tule River Agency, letter to H.H. Bancroft, Aug. 10, 1872. MS Hayes' Scrapbooks, Indians of California, Bancroft Library.

Mono: -- W.D. Strong, Analysis of Southwestern Soc., Am. Anthrop^{Vol. 29, No. 1.} p. 46, Jan-Mar. 1927.

Mono: -- W.D. Strong, Aboriginal Soc. in So. Calif., pp. 289, 341, 342. May 28, 1929.

See also: Eastern Mono, Western Mono

Mono ^{.monache)} See Mo'-nah and Mo'-nahk' and Nim Piute
Mo'-no is the name commonly used by the Whites of the region for the tribes of Piute origin on North Fork of San Joaquin River and in San Joaquin Canyon, ^(Madera Co., also there) and on Sycamore Creek and Pine Ridge, north of Kings River, Fresno Co., Calif.

Written Monoes by Adam Johnston in 1851. - Senate Ex. Doc. 1, 32^d Cong., 2^d Sess. Pt. III, 513, 1851.

Written Mono in 1853 by Capt. Wessells, House Doc. 76, 34th Cong. 3^d Sess. 29, 31, 1857.

Written Monos by M.B. Lewis in 1858. - Senate Doc. 1, 35th Cong. 2^d Sess., 643, 1858.

Mono. ~~Bancroft, Nat. Races, III, 568, 1875 (name only).~~ ^{661. (disrespectful)} ^{tr}

[over]

Mo'-nas-soo (or Mo'-nas-sü)

Me'-wuk stock

Mew'-wah village on high hill 1 mile east of Mokolunne Hill, Calaveras Co., Calif. Name given me by member of tribe at the village, which I visited in . - com

Mo-nas-sü. - Merriam, Dict. & Classification of Mewan Stock, Am. Anthropologist, NS IX, 344, 1907.

Monctske

Achomawe

Monctske: Band from Pit River mentioned by Lieut Edward Russell Jan. 25, 1853. - House Ex. Doc. 76, 34th Congress, 3^d Session, p. 74. 1857. (Probably misspelling for Modesse). Name given him by Yah'nah boy on Middle Creek of Com Creek.

See Mo-des'-se

Monesta

Monesta: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, Santa Cruz Mission (2 Indians, 1824, 1823). Spellings: Monesta; Monessta. Mision Santa Cruz, Libro de Bautismos, 1791-1835, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also Monessta

Monet

Esselen?
Ennesen?

Monet: Rancheria "in Lamaca" on coast NW of San Antonio Mission, mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Antonio Mission. Spellings: "Monet in Lamaca" 2 times; Onet 5.-- Mision San Antonio, Libro de Bautismos, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Monet: Rancheria mentioned once in Book of Baptisms, San Miguel Mission, MS, 1792-1862.

See also Onet

Mongui See Mongui

Lower California tribe. - One of the spellings given by Muhlen-
pfordt, Mexico, II, 443, 1844. - Quoted by Bancroft, Native
Races, I, 604, 1874.

1007

See Mongui, monki,

Mo-ni'-ah

- Mo-ni'-ah: Fresno region Yokuts name for Monache Nüm
of North Fork region. Told me by Mrs Mary Teaford (Nüm) in
August 1930. - can

Monache Nüm

Monki

Name given by Hervas to the Guaicura or Waicura of the middle part of the peninsula of Lower California. -
Mithridates, Vol. III, pt. 3, 183, 1816.

See also Mongui, menquis, mongui, moqui.

Mon-maht-at-lah 'Klet sil Wintoon stock
~~Potomac~~ ^{'Klet} village high up on Cortena Creek, Colusa Co., Calif.
(now abandoned). Place a few rods north of Smith Eakle's house.
Named from junipers (mon-mun). Given me by inhabitant of neighboring village De-he' in 1903. - cum
Barrett writes it mōnma'La. - Ethno-Geog. Mono, 290, 296, 1908.
His pronunciation is probably about mōn-mah'klah.

See also mōnma'La (Barrett)

·mōnmá'La (·mōn-mah'-'hlah)

Wintoon

Old village site of Wintoon ~~Wintoon~~ (called by Barrett "Southerly dialect Wintun") in lower part of Cotina valley, now occupied by ranch house of Smith Eakle. - Barrett, Ethno-Geog. Pomo, 290²⁹⁶, 1908. [Name given as from mōn, madrone, and ma'La to lake, but mon or mun is the juniper tree, not the madrone-can.]

The Cotina Indians gave me the name of this rancheria as Mon-makt-at-'lah, and said it was a few rods north of Smith Eakle house. - Chm.

See Mon-makt-at-lah

·Mo'-nok or Mo-nahk

Wahshoo

Name used by northern Me'-wuk for the Wahshoo tribe.

Given me by Oleta Me'-wuk⁽¹⁹⁰³⁾, also by West Point Me'-wuk⁽¹⁹⁰³⁾. - Chm.
(Later given me also by Tualumme me-wuk for Piute. - Chm.)

Monquis or Monqui

Yuman?

Lower California tribe extending from La Paz northward to beyond the old Spanish garrison of Loreto. - Venegas, Hist. Calif., I, 54, 1759. Their name for themselves, (Ibid p. 55); called by the Spaniards Loreto (from the mission of that name).

Comprises the "Lignes, Diduis, and other lesser branches" (Ibid p. 56). Father Taraval regarded the Uchiti and Guaycura as belonging to the same stock, but others thought differently (Ibid).

Spelled Monquis by Humboldt on his map of New Spain, 1804, & placed on lat. 25°.

Monqui: Father Francois Marie Picolo (1702), Overland Monthly X, 153, 154, 1873

Called Monki or Monqui by Hervas, but proper name Guaicura or Waicura. - Mithridates, Vol. III, Pt. 3, 183, 1816. [over

Monquis

Shoshonean
Hope

In a table of Indian tribes ~~of the NW, Oreg., and Calif.~~ ^{see Mofras gins} is the following: "Serpents or Saaptins, Monquis, Bonacks and Youtas: all the branches of Columbia R. to the SE and the neighborhood of Salt Lake or Timpanogos. 10,000." -- DufLOT de Mofras, Exploration du Territoire de l'Oregon, II, 335, 1844.

See Hope.
See Moke, H

Monquis, "to whom belong the families of the Guaycuras and Coras, also in Lower California." - ~~Atkinson~~ Bates, Central America, West Indies &c (Stanford's Compend. Geog. & Travel), London, p. 28, 1878.

Monquis. - Bancroft (after Venegas, 1757), Native Races, I, 558, 1874.

Monquis or Menguis. - Ibid (after Mühlentpfordt, 1844), p. 558; III, 687, 1875.

monquies (or conchos). - Ibid, I, (after Orozco & Berra, 1864), p. 603.

The Monquis are divided into Liyùes, Didiùs, and other lesser families. - Ibid, I, (after Venegas), p. 604.

Monqui. - Bancroft, Ibid, III, 568¹⁸⁷¹, 1875 (name only). (dialect of Guairi.)

See also Menguis, monki.

• Monquis

Shoshonean

The Serpents or Saaptins, Monquis, Bonacks, and Youtas occupy all the south-eastern branches of the Columbia and from the vicinity of Salt Lake to the Timpanogos.—Bancroft (after Mofras, 1844), Native Races, I, 462, 1874.

See Moquis = Hope

• Moⁿt

Yuki

Old village of Huchnom dialect, near E bank of Sanhedrin creek at its confluence with South Eel river. Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., ^{vol. 6, 259, Feb. 1908} vol. 6, 259, Feb. 1908

Monterey Indians

Olhonean

Monterey Indians. The Costanoan Indians of Monterey co., Cal., numbering more than 100 in 1856. A vocabulary taken by Taylor (Cal. Farmer, Apr. 20, 1860) at that time is Rumsen. There are probably also remnants of the Esselen and other divisions of the Mutsun in the region of Monterey.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 935, 1907

Mon-to-tos

Yokut?

Tribe south of Kameah River. - Major H.W. Weesele, House Ex. Doc. 76, 34th Cong., 3^d Sess., p. 32, 1857.

may be error for No-tu-no-tos, elsewhere misprinted mo-ton-toes &c.

Monutes

Shoshonean

"The Monos or Monutes".--Taylor, Precis India Californicus, in Bancroft's Hand-Book Almanac for 1864, 30, 1864. (Edited by William H. Knight.) Term invented by Taylor for Mono Piutes.

See also Mono

Moo-chah'-we

Kahchiah

Pomoan

Moo-chah'-we: Kahchiah name for their former village on ridge E of Gualala River about 3 mi S of Kahchiah Reservation. Told me by members of tribe.-- Cam

mūtca'wī--Barrett 236, 1908.

See also mūtca'wī

Moo'-e-mă-tü (moo'-e'-mä)

So Piute

Monache Piute village on Richter Creek a little north of Owens Lake, Inyo Co., Calif.

Told me by Lone Pine Monache. - com.

• Moo'-lah-buk-să-bah'

Mewan

Mew'wah rancheria on N side Merced River in Merced Canyon just below and close by Govt. Bridge.

Told me by Ah-wah'-ne Mew'wah at El Portal. - com.

Moolámchapa

Midoo

("Long pond by the trees"). Village on Bear River. - Stephen
Lowers, Overland Monthly, XII, 22, Jan. 1874.

See also Mu-lam'-cha-pa

Moomga

Tongvan

Moomga: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos,
Mision San Fernando, 1797-1855.

See Momonga.

• Moom'-kā-wil

Nōm'-lak-ke

Winton

- Moom'-kā-wil: Name applied by Nōm'-lak-ke of Paskenta to their village on Salt Creek about a mile below Newville. - *Cam.*

Moonga

Tongvan

Moonga: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Misión San Fernando, 1797-1855.

See Momonga.

Moo-pö

Chumash

Name of tribe in Oji Valley, Ventura Co., Calif., given E.L. McLeod by old Santa Barbara Indian woman. - cam

See also Moo-poo, mu-poo, mupu.

Moo-rek' (or Mo-rek^{kw}) .

Po-lik-lah

Moo-rek': Polikla name for their village on north bank Klamath River between Kā-peh^h and Hā-me^{sl}. Given me by woman of Ko'-tep. - cam (Just west of mouth of Cappell Creek)
Pronounced Mo-rek^{kw} by Frank Isles, a full blood from Requa. -- cam

Written Mo-reck by Lucy Thompson, which see.

Mor-riahs, Moo-ri-ohs, Mur-iohs, Mo-reck
See also Moo-ruck, Moruk, Murek, Mo-ri-oh, Mo-ri-os,
Morai-uh, Moor-i-ohs, Moor-is, Moo-ris, Morias, Mo-ri-ahs

Moor-i-ohs

see Mo-ri-ohs

Yurok

R. McKee, Senate Ex. Doc. 4, Special Session, p194, 1853.

Moo-ri-ohs. — Ibid, p.215.

Moor-ohs; Mentioned as band of "Poh-liks or lower Klamath Indians" making treaty with Col. Redick McKee.---
Daily Alta Calif., Nov.8, 1851.

^{moo-ris.}
See also, ^{moo-ris.} Moor-is, ^{morai-uh.} morai-uh, ^{moo-ruck.} moo-ruck, ^{morias} ^{(mo-ri-ohs.} ^{mo-ri-os)} mori-os, ^{moruk.} moruk, ~~moo-ris~~, ^{mur-ohs.} mur-ohs,
^{morai-uh.} morai-uh, ^{moo-ri-ohs.} moo-ri-ohs,

Moo-ris

Yurok

Band of Lower Klamath Indians. - McKee, Senate Ex. Doc. 4, Special Sess., p. 162, 1853.

See also Moor-i-ohs, Mo-ri-ohs, Mo-ri-os, Morias, Morai-uh, Moo-ruck, Moruk, Moor-is, Mur-ohs

Moo-ruck

Yurok.

Village on north side lower Klamath River, Calif.—Paris H. Folsom in
Rift. Comm. Ind. Affs. for 1885, 266, 1885 (contained 19 men in 1885).

See also Moruk, ^{mo-ri-ohs, moo-ri-ohs,} mo-ri-os, ^{moor-i-ohs,} morai-uh, moor-is, moo-ris, morias.
mur-i-ohs.

• Mootaeyuhew

Luiseno

Mootaeyuhew. A Luiseno village formerly in the neighborhood of San Luis Rey mission, s. Cal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, May 11, 1860.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 940, 1907

Mootae-yuhew

Yuman

Rancheria formerly in vicinity of San Luis Rey Mission, Calif. --Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Vol. XIII, No. 12, May 11, 1860
Bancroft (after Taylor), Native Races, I, 460, 1874.

See also Matajuai, Matajaui, etc.

Moo'-te-ki'-mus

Wintoon

Name given me by an Indian born & raised on Younts ranch (later Yountville) in Napa Valley, for the rancheria and people at the village about a mile above the adobe house and bridge at Yount's place. He says the name of Napa Creek at this point is Moo'-te-höl-mon-nuk. ^{cegek} peel-mëh. - cam.

Barrett gives Kaimus as rancheria site occupied by present town of Yountville. - Ethn.-Sci. Mono, 268, 1908. [Mootc = north.]

Moo'-tis-tool

~~Wappo~~ Yukean

Mi-yahk'-mah

Name in their own language for rancheria of ~~Wappo~~
~~mi-yahk'-mah~~ tribe in Knights Valley, west of Mt. St. Helena.

Name adopted by surrounding tribes and given me by Hampo
of Lower Lake, Olayome of Coyote Valley - Putah Creek, Win of Napa
Valley. - cum

Spelled by Barrett Mūtistul. - Ethn. - Sag. Pomo, 270, 1908.

Mo-per-rök'-kw

Soo-lah'-te-luk

We'-ke village on east side Humboldt Bay 1 mile. south
of Char-ro'-che-che'-ah. Site now covered by town of
Eureka. Their own name. - cum.

Moper-akw: 'Wiyot' place name for place near Eureka "pre-
sumably either archaeological or modern village site
obtained by Kroeber & Waterman". -- L.L. Loud, Ethnogeogra-
phy & Archaeology of Wiyot Territory, Univ. Calif. Pubs.
in Amer. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol. 14, p. 294, 1918

See also Moper-akw

Mopibuit

Mopibuit: Rancheria mentioned (in 1787) in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Gabriel, MS, 1771-1820.

Mopitga

Mopitga: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Fernando Mission (3 Indians, 1797). Spellings: Mopitga, Mapitga.--Mision San Fernando, Libro de Bautismos, 1797-1855.

Moquache

Moquache: Rancheria mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Juan Capistrano, MS, 1777-1846.

See Mocúachen

Mo-quats

Piute band in Kingston Mts. along so. Nevada-California boundary. - Powell & Ingalls in Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1873, 51, 1874.

Piute

Moquats

Shoshonean

W/ • Moquats (*Mo'-quats*). A band of Paiute formerly living near Kingston mt., s. e. Cal.—Powell in Ind. Aff. Rep. 1873, 51, 1874.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 941, 1907

Moquelemes

Mewan

Moquelemes

Jose Maria Amador, writing of Moraga's campaign of 1824, states: "at the Moquelemes we called the river Guadalupe;"--Jose Maria Amador, *Memorias sobre Historia de Calif.*, pp. 18-19, MS Bancroft Library, 1877.

• Moquelemos

Mewko

Mewan

In 1844 Sutter speaks of "services rendered by the Moquelemos by returning stolen horses."--S. Jose, Arch., MS., in Bancroft, Hist. Calif., IV, 409, 1886.

See Mo-kal'-um-ne

MOQUELUMNAN

MÉ-WAN

"Moquelumnan Family".-- Powell. Linguistic Families, p.92, 1891.

See MÉ-WAN.

Moquelumne group

= Mewan

Latham, Trans. Philolog. Soc. London, vol. 181, 1856.

Latham, Opuscula, 347, 1860.

Name

Changed to Moquelumnan ^{Mooney ad} by Powell (Linguistic Families, 92, 1891) and adopted as stock name for stock which I renamed Mewan (Am. Anthropologist, NS 9, No. 2, 338-357, 1907).

Moquelumnan - Mooney, Linguistic Families of Indian Tribes North of Mexico, 1, 1885.

Moquelumnes

Mewko

Mewan

Moquelumnes, Maquelemne, Maquelemney, Maquelemus, Mukelemne, Maquelemnes. -- Spellings used in Sutter's Diary. Rufino, chief of the Moquelumnes was executed June 3, 1845. -- New Helvetia, Sutter's Diary of Events from 1845-8 [Entries by Bidwell & Sutter], MS Copy, Bancroft Library, 1871.

Moquelumnes. -- Located a little N of Stockton, Calif. -- Bancroft, Hist of Calif. II, 51 (map); Same spelling, III, 156; [after San Jose Arch., MS, v. 27] III, 359 & 394, 1885.

Moquelumnes. -- Tribe mentioned by Vallejo in 1838. -- Bancroft, Hist. Calif., IV, 73, 76; Same spelling, V, 104, 105, 1886.

Moquelumnes Indians. -- Bancroft, Hist. Calif., III, 732, ftnote, 1885.

Moquelumne chiefs, Sinato, Nilo, Crispo, Ambrosio, 1838. -- Bancroft, Hist. Calif., IV, 75, 1886.

See Mokelemnes.

[Over]

Moquelemes, Moquelemnes, Moquelemene: Spellings given by Jose Maria Amador in his *Memorias sobre la Historia de California*, pp. 26, 37, 41, 43, MS Bancroft Library 1877.

Moquelamos: Spelling by Juan Bojorges in *Recuerdos sobre la Historia Calif.*, MS, Bancroft Library, pp 4,9,10,11, 1877.
(*Rancheria on site called Calaveras in 1877.*)

Moquelamos: ~~Spelling by~~ J. F. Palomares in *Memoria*, MS, Bancroft Library, p. 34, 1877.

Moquelemnes: Tribe mentioned by Schenck as seen by Argiello and Duran May 1817 on lower San Joaquin and which "reached the slope of the Sierra Nevada". On Schenck's map, located at Lodi south of Mokelumne Rv.-- W. Egbert Schenck, *Aboriginal Groups of California Delta Region* [Univ. Calif. Pubs.], p.129, map p.133, Nov. 13, 1926.

[Over]

Moqui

Shoshonean

-Bancroft, Native Races, III, 568, 1875 (name only, in classification of Shoshones.)

See Ho'pe

Moqui See Monquis

Yuman?

Lower California tribe. - One of the offshoots given by Muhlenpfordt in his Mexico, II, 443, 1844. Quoted by Bancroft, Native Races, I, 604, 1874.

Not to be confused with the Moqui or Hopi of Arizona.

See Ho'pe

See also Monqui, Monki, Monqui.

Morai-uh

see Mo-ri-ohs

Yurok

Gibbs , Schoolcraft's Archives, III, pl38, 1853. Also M'kee, Glid 634.

See also Morias, ^{(moo-ris.} moor-is, ^{(moo-ri-ohs} moor-i-ohs, ^{(mo-ri-ohs, mor-ri-ahs,} mo-ri-os, ^{(mo-ri-ohs, mor-ri-ahs,} moo-ruck, moruk, mur-ohs.

Mo-reck

Po-lik-lah

Mo-reck.-- Po-lik-lah name for ^{their} village on N bank Klamath River, just below fish dam (which was 30 miles from mouth of river) and between villages of Cap-pell and Ser-e-goin.-- Lucy Thompson, To the American Indian, pp. 103, 185, 187, [Spelled Mor-eck, p. 188.] 1916.

Moreck.-- Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation Map, Indian Office, 1912.

See Moo-rek'

See also Moo-ruck, Moruk, Murek, Mo-ri-oh, Mo-ri-os, etc.

Moreduck

Modok

Lutuamian

• Moreduck: One Shasta and one Moreduck ✓ Indian involved in trouble with whites near Yreka--San Francisco Placer Times and Transcript, July 27, 1852. [~~Doubtless~~ Modok^{can}]

• Mo-rek^{kw} (or Moo-rek')

Po-lik-lah

• Mo-rek^{kw}: Polikla name for their village on north bank Klamath River between Kā-pēhl and Hā-mēs^l. Given me by Frank Isles, a full blood from Requa.-^{can}

Pronounced Moo-rek by woman of Ko^{te}p.--^{can}

Written Mo-reck by Lucy Thompson, which see.

Mo-rek^{kw} was the site of an Indian massacre by soldiers who came from Hoopa? in 18 ? They killed both men & women and nearly wiped out the town. The few who escaped did so by diving into the river. Told me by Frank Isles of Requa.-^{can}

Tunchwingkut: Hoo-pah name.--Kroeber, Hdbk Inds Calif, p 11, 1925

See also Moo-ruck, Moruk, Murek, Mo-ri-oh, Mo-ri-os, Morai-uh, Moor-i-ohs, Moor-is, Moo-ris, Morias, Mo-ri-ahs, Mor-ri-ahs, Moo-ri-ohs, Mur-i-ohs, Mo-reck, Mū'rek (over)

Murekw, Tunchwingkut

Morias

see Mo-ri-ohs

Yurok

McKee, Senate Ex. Doc.4, Special Session, p193, 1853.

See also ^{mog-ris,} Moor-is, ^{moo-ri-ohs} Moor-i-ohs, ^{mo-ri-ohs,} Mo-ri-os, ^{moo-ruck,} Moor-ruck, Moruk, Mur-iohs, Morai-uh.

Mo-ri-ohs

Yurok

Band of Poh-lik or Yurok Tribe on lower Klamath River, Calif.
McKee, Senate Ex. Doc.4, Special Session, p168, 162, 1853.

Spelled also Moo-ris (Ibid p 162), Morias (193), Moor-i-ohs (194) and Moo-ri-ohs (215) .

Gibbs spells it Morai-uh in Schoolcraft's Archives, III, p 138, 1860.

Spelled Mur-iohs by Meyer, Nach Dem Sacramento, p282, 1855.

Moreo: Spelling in Bledsoe, Indian Wars, 168, 1885

Moreo Ranch.-- Humboldt Times, Feb. 17, 1855.

See also Morias, ^{mog-ris,} moo-ris, Moor-is, ^{moo-ri-ohs} moo-ri-ohs, ^{mo-ri-ohs,} Moor-i-ohs, Mo-ri-os, ^{moo-ruck,} Moor-ruck, Moruk, Mur-iohs, ^{mor-ri-ahs,}

MöroLrok

Soo-lah'-te-luk

MöroLrok: "Wiyot" [Soo-lah'-te-luk] name for archaeological site on Humboldt Bay, used in 1850 as a "Wiyot" [Soo-lah'-te-luk] village or camp site.--L. L. Loud, Ethnogeography & Archaeology of the Wiyot Territory, Univ. Calif. Pubs. in Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14, p. 286, 1918.

Site 80 on accompanying map.

Morongo

Mohinean

Morongo. A reservation of 38,600 acres of fair land, unpatented, in Riverside co., s. Cal., occupied by 286 Mission Indians under Mission Tule River agency.—Ind. Aff. Rep., 175, 1902; *ibid.*, 192, 1905; Kelsey, Rep., 32, 1906.

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Morongo

Name of Government Indian Reservation north^{east} of Banning in San Geronimo Pass; also applied to the Indians ^{immediately east} of this region by neighboring ^{and whites.} tribes. The so-called Potrero school is on Morongo Reservation 4 miles NE of Banning. It must not be confounded with Potrero Reservation in San Diego County, which contains the Luiseno villages La Jolla,

For data on Morongo Reservation see Rept. Comm. Ind. Affs. for 1891, Part 2, p. 72, 1891. - Ibid for 1892, 225, 1892. - Ibid for 1893, 126, 1893. - Ibid for 1894, 120, 1895 (rept of Francisco Estudillo). - Ibid for 1895, 132, 134, 1896. - Ibid for 1896, 127, 130, 1897. - Ibid for 1897, 119, 1897. - Ibid for 1898, 136, 1898 (rept. of L. A. Wright). [omissions] Ibid for 1902, 84, 1903 (sheep grazing permit given for 800 sheep for \$80). Ibid for 1905, 192, 1906 (description).

See Māroña

[over

MorongoSerrano

Morongo: At present living on Banning reservation. "Bear Valley (Hatauva) was the Morongo home. They also claimed Yucaipa, Akavat (a place back of Beaumont, the name of which is said to mean 'ear'), Mission Creek (Yamisevul), and Durka (Big Morongo), although Durka was mentioned by one informant as Mohiyanim territory."-- E. W. Gifford, Clans & Moieties in So. Calif., Univ. Calif. Pubs. in Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14, p. 179, 1918.

See Morrongo

Kraeber states that the Serrano name of Mission Creek is Marina or Maronga. East of Mission Creek are Moronga Creek and Valley. Kraeber gives Maronga as the name of "the largest village". - Kraeber, Ethnogeog. Cahuilla Indians, Univ. Calif. Pub. Am. Arch. & Eth. Vol. 8, p. 33³⁵, June 1908.

The body of Indians at Estero School and the former Indian village of that place do not belong to the Morongo (= maronga = maringam) tribe, but to the Mahl'ke ^{band}. A good deal of confusion has arisen from this fact. ^{is the common name for} Mahl'ke, ~~is~~ a Cahuilla ~~tribe~~ ^{band} and their territory in Eastern foot of San Geronimo Pass. - ^{can} ~~The~~ Morongo or maringam are Serrano.

Morongo: Term derived from Māroña clan or band who lived on Mission Cr. - W. D. Strong, Aboriginal Soc. in Southern Calif., p. 5, **May 28, 1929.**

Morongoes

Morongoes: Mentioned in Alameda Times-Star, April 6, 1923.

See also Morongo, Morrongo

Morostaecaplie

Olhonean

Morostaecaplie: Rancheria at San Juan ^{Bautista} mentioned (in 1805) in Libro de Bautismos, Mision Santa Cruz, 1791-1835, MS Copy, Bancroft Library, 1878.

[Note: Probably San Juan Nepomuceno of Portola Expd., about 5 miles N of Pt. Año Nuevo.]

Mor-ri-ahs

Yurok

Lower Klamath band meeting U.S. Treaty Comm. at Weitchek (jcn. of Trinity & Klamath), Oct. 6, 1851. - 18 Calif. Treaties, 1852; Klamath reprint, p. 62, 1905.

See Morias, moo-ris, moo-ri-ohs, moo-ruk, moruk, mur-ohs &c

Serrano

See Shoshonean

Mor-ron'-go

Cahuilla name for Serrano in Morongo valley (in San Bernardino mts. north of San Luis Pass).

Told me by Cahuilla at Palm Springs. - can

Morrongo Error for Moronggo
Ref. Comm. Ind. Affs. for 1894, 29, 1895.

See Morongo

Morros

Polikla

Poliklan

Morros: Mentioned as village on righthand side of Klamath River opposite village of Capell and near lower ferry.--
Thomas J. Roach in Daily Alta Calif., June 15, 1851.

Moo-ri-oh

See Moo-rek'

See also Mo-reck, Moo-ruck, Moruk, Mo-ri-os, Mo-ri-oh

Moruk

Village on lower Klamath River. - Robt. J. Stevens
in Rept. Comm. Ind. Affs. for 1867, 128, 1868.

Yurok

See also Moo-ruck, ^{mo-ri-ohs, moo-ri-ohs} mo-ri-os, moor-i-ohs, morai-uh, moor-is, moo-ris, mur-ihks.

Tribe _____

Name Moscopiabit _____

Standard form Amuscopiabit _____

Tribe ☐

Village ☒

Other ☐

Source _____

Identification and remarks _____

Moscopiabit

co hwi lla?
Mohinean

Rancheria mentioned by Zalvidea (1806) several leagues east of San Gabriel, Calif.--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., II, 50, 1885 (after Zalvidea's MS Diary).

Amuscopiabit--"the Cajon de San Gabriel de Amuscopiabit" some 21 l. from San Gabriel; 9 l. from Cucamonga.--Ibid (after Nuez MS Diary, 1819); 337 ft. note.

Muscupiabe--Cajon de Muscupiabe, rancho in Los Angeles district 1839.--Ibid III, 633 ft. note. II, 709.

Moscopiabit: Rancheria mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Gabriel, MS, 1771-1820. See Amuscopiabit.

See Amuscopiabit

See also Muscupiabit

Moshun-kosh-cut's band

Lutuamian

Moshun-kosh-cut's band: Mentioned by Lieut. Col. C. S. Drew as band of Klamaths occupying Sprague River Valley, Oregon in July 1864.-- War of Rebellion Records, Series 1, Vol. 50, Pt. 2, p. 900, 1897.

• Mōsō'

Wintun

Old village of "Southerly dialect," in N part of town of Capay.

Meaning of name said to be derived from custom of the people painting around their mouths with black paint at times of dances.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., ^{Aroh. & Eth.} vol. 6, 294, Feb. 1908

Mosotoy

Mosotoy: Rancheria mentioned several times in Sonoma Mission books. Spellings in Sonoma Mission Book of Baptisms: Mosotoy 4 times; Mosoy 7; Mossotoy 1.--Libros de Mision, San Francisco Solano, Original MSS, Bancroft Library, 1824-1837.

See also Mosoy, Mossotoy

Mosquiguia

Kam-me-i

Yuman

Mosquiguia : Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos,
Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Mocoquit

Mossotoy

Mossotoy: Spelling for rancheria in Libro de Bautismos,
Mision de San Francisco Solano, 1824-1837, Original
MS, Bancroft Library.

See Mosotoy

Motaguats

Motaguats : Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos,
Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See also Mattawottis?

• Mo'thuyup

Yuki

Old village of "Yuki proper", in Williams valley, ^{on}~~at~~
or near Williams creek.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., ^{Arch. & Eth.} vol. 6, 252⁻²⁵³, Feb. 1908

• mōtī'tca (=mo-tē'-chah)

Pomo

or mūtī'tca, or mitī'tca: Old village of "Valley Division" Pomo, Northern dialect, near foothills on western side of Potter valley, about 2 1/2 mi. northwest of Centerville.

ETHNO - GEOG. POMO,
Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 142, Feb. 1908

• Mō'titca'tōn (=mo-tē'-chah'-tōn)

Pomo

Old village of "Russian River Division" Pomo, Southern dialect, short distance W of Russian river ~~and~~ about 1 3/4 mi. SSE of Cloverdale.

ETHNO - GEOG. POMO,
Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 221, Feb. 1908

• Mo'tkūyūk

Yuki

Old village of Huchnom dialect, at confluence of
Tom̄ki creek with South Eel river. Village on both
sides of creek .

called

^ Wa'mūlū^{ly} Northern Pomo. ~~dialect name~~.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., ^{Arch. & Eth.} vol. 6, 259, Feb. 1908

• Mo'tnōōm

Yuki

~~Old~~ village of "Yuki proper", near S bank of Middle
Eel river at its confluence with South Eel river.

Huchnom dialect name for

Utīt-nom is name of people living at confluence of
South and Middle Eel rivers, according to informa-
tion obtained by Prof. A. L. Kroeber from Round val-
ley Yuki.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., ^{Arch. & Eth.} vol. 6, 255, Feb. 1908

Metroescha

Metroescha : Spelling for rancheria in Libro de Bautismos, Mision San Rafael, 1818-1839, MS Copy by A. Pinart Bancroft Library, 1878.

[Note: Probably misspelling for Mottococha which occurs many times in same Book of Baptisms.]

Mottococha ?

Motssum

Hoomontwash

Olhonean

Rancheria tributary to mission San Juan Bautista, in San Juan Valley, San Benito Co., Calif., in 1797.--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., I, 557 (footnote), 1884.

Motssum.--Rancheria to which neophytes of San Juan Bautista Mission belonged, 1797-99, "as they are listed in its Books".--Archivo de la Mision de San Juan Bautista, Libros de Mision. Extracts made for Bancroft Library, p. 6, 1878.

Motssum: Tribe mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Juan Bautista Mission (119 Indians). Spellings: Motssum, Motsunes, Motsun, Motsum, Motssunes, Motson, Motsones.--Orestaca and Xisca are spoken of as rancherias of this tribe.--Mision de San Juan Bautista, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1797-1832.
See also Mutsum.

Motsucocha

Hoo-koo-eko

Mewan

Motsucocha: Rancheria "en la bolsa de los Tomales".

Spelled also Nottococha 2 times; Mottococha 1; Motococha 1; Mottucacha 1; Mottocotcha 1.-- Libro de Bautismos, Mision San Rafael, 1818-1839, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

[Note: Following rancherias ending in 'cocha' are also given in same Book of Baptisms: Cochi, Olococha, Colocotcha, Ottacatsha, Sotomcochi, Guococha, Jococha.]

See also Nottococha, Mottococha, Motococha, Mottucacha

Motsunes See Mutsun and Moot-soon

Gatchett, Am. Antiquarian, V. 71, 1883.

See Motssum

Mottiyomi

Miyakma?

One of the tribes or bands north of San Francisco Bay against whom an expedition under Salvador Vallejo was sent in March 1843.--Bancroft(after Vallejo), Hist. Calif., IV, 362-363, 1886.

Sotiyome, Sotoyome

Mottococho

Hoo-Koo-e-ko

Mewan

Motsucocha: Rancheria "en la bolsa de los Tomales".

Spelled also Nottococho 2 times; Mottococho 1; Motococho 1 Mottucacha 1; Mottocotcha 1..- Libro de Bautismos, Mision San Rafael, 1818-1839, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

[Note: Following rancherias ending in "cocha" are also given in same Book of Baptisms: Cochi, Olococha, Colocotcha, Ottacatsha, Sotomcochi, Guococho, Jococho.]

See also Nottococho, ~~Mottococho~~, Motococho, Mottucacha, Mottocotcha, ~~motroescha~~

Mountain-Alleguas

Humboldt?

Mountain-Alleguas: Meyer states that in 1850 there was a battle between the whites and the "Mountain-Alleguas" in a grove between Redwood Valley and Trinity River, 12 miles east of northeast of Elk Camp.-- Carl Meyer, Nach dem Sacramento, p. 273, 1855.

also

See [^]Mountain Indians

'Mountain Diggers'

Wintoon

Win-toon or 'Mountain Diggers'.-- History of Humboldt Co., 152, 1882.

Mountain Diggers

Nōm'-lakke

Wintoon

Mountain Diggers: Applied to Indians living on coast range at head of Thoms and Stony Creeks, in Colusa county.-- San Francisco Daily Chronicle, March 15, 1854.

Mountain Indians

Huilkut?

Mountain Indians: Meyer speaks of "Mountain Indians" as enemies of the Polikla Indians of the coast, and says that previous to 1851 there was a settlement of Mountain Indians on the site of Bloody camp, near junction of Klamath and Trinity rivers.-- Carl Meyer, Nach dem Sacramento, pp. 257 & 280, 1855.

Mountain-Alleguas: Meyer states that in 1850 there was a battle between the whites and the "Mountain-Alleguas" in a grove between Redwood Valley and Trinity River, 12 miles east or northeast of Elk Camp.-- Carl Meyer, Nach dem Sacramento, p. 273, 1855.

Mountain Indians

Midoo

Mountain Indians: Mentioned by Heinrich Lienhard in his Journal (1847) as tribe against whom the Feather River Indians undertook a campaign because they had stolen their cattle at Cordua on Yuba River, and also as tribe from which Sutter obtained laborers for his flour and saw mills on South Fork American River.-- Heinrich Lienhard, Californien, pp. 180, ¹⁸¹ & 193, 1898.

"Mountain and Valley tribes (Bidwell's)": Mentioned ^{as tribe} in -- Sacramento Daily Democratic State Journal (from Marysville Express), Jan. 9, 1856.

~~Mountain Indians: Attacked, killed and wounded while visiting Indians at Jelly's ranch on Sacramento River between Red Bluff and Redding.--Red Bluff (Calif.) Semi-weekly Independent, Feb. 24, 1863.~~

Mountain Indians

Wintoon or Yahnan

Mountain Indians: Attacked, killed and wounded while visiting Indians at Jelly's ranch on Sacramento River between Red Bluff and Redding.--Red Bluff (Calif.) Semi-weekly Independent, Feb. 24, 1863.

Mountain Snakes

Shoshonean

"Mountain Snakes or Bannocks": Reported by Col. Wright as attacking party in vicinity of Salmon Falls, Oct. 1860.--George Wright, letter to L. Thomas, Asst. Adj. Gen., Oct. 10, 1860. MS War Dept., Old Files Div., 1860.

Mountain Snakes

Shoshonean

Mountain Snakes. - In Eastern Oregon, estimated at 1200: A. P. Dennison in Rept. Secy. Interior for 1858, Mess. & Docs. H.R. 35th Congress, 2^d Sess. Doc. 2, 614, 617, 1858.

Mountain Snakes. -- Letter from A. R. Dennison, Indian Agent written from Dallas, Oregon, August 1, 1858. Rept. Sec. Interior, Mess. & Docs. House Reps., 35th Cong. 2nd Sess. Ex. Doc. 2, 614, 1858.

"Moutsones, or Mutsunes"

Olhonian

Tribe living between the mission San Juan Bautista, San Benito Co., Calif., in 1798, and the Ansaines, who lived some 25 miles east of the mission. --Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., I, 558, 1884.

See also Mutsun, Motssum

Mo-vwi'-ats

Piute

Piute tribe or band on Cottonwood Island in Colorado River (in 1873). -- Powell & Ingalls, Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1873, 50, 1874.

See Mowiat

Movwiats

Shoshonean

• **Movwiats** (*Mo-vwi'-ats*). A Paiute band formerly living in s. e. Nevada; pop. 57 in 1873.

~~Mo-vwi'-ats~~.—Powell in Ind. Aff. Rep. 1873, 50, 1874.—**Mowi'ats**.—Gatschet in Wheeler Surv. Rep., VII, 410, 1879.

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Mowatocknie

= Tule Lake Modok

Lutwamian

- **Mowatocknie**: Indians living in the Tule Lake country, ^[on Calif.-Oregon boundary] the Indian word for which is Mowatoc, from which their name is derived.--Jeff C. Riddle, Indian History of the Modoc War, ft. note page 15, 1914.
- **Mowatak**: Given by Gatschet as name for Modok Indians used by Sahaptins on and near Columbia River.--A. S. Gatschet, Klamath Indians, Contr. N. Amer. Ethn., Vol. 21, Pt. 1, p. xxxiv, 1890.

See also Moadock, Moatokni, Modokni, Moatockna &c

• Mowelches See Wowol, Wowel &c Yokut
Tribe represented at Fresno Reservation in 1862.
- Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. (for 1862), 359, 1863.

Mowelches -- A.S. Taylor, Calif. Farmer, June 12, 1863
(after Rept. Commr. Indian Affairs for 1862).

Mowelches: Commr. Ind. Affrs. 219, 1866.

See Wowolasit?, Wo'lasit?, Wowol, Wowell.

• Mowiats

Piute

Piute band on Cottonwood Island, in Colorado river.
- Gatchet, Archaeology Wheeler Survey, p410, 1879.

See also Movwiats

• mō'wībida

Pomo

Old camp site of "Valley Division" Pomo, Northern dialect, just west of ~~the~~ summit of ~~the~~ range separating ~~the~~ Russian river and Navarro river drainages, about a mi. east of old camp at pō'taba.

From mo, hole, wī, place, and bida', creek.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, ^{ETHNOGEOG POMO} 154, Feb. 1908

Moxmu

Moxmu : Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

See Gmosmu.

· Moyave See Mohave

Yuman

Form cited by Hodge in Garces Diary, Coues Ed. 226, 1900.

Moyave.--Spelling used, with Mohavi, by Ludewig, Aboriginal Languages, 122, 1858. Reference to Bartlett's and Whipple's vocabularies.

See also Mohavi

· Mo'yi

. Yuki

Old village of "Yuki proper", in Williams valley, ^{on} ~~at~~
or near Williams creek, and above old village of
Yūkūwaskal.

Arch. & Eth.
Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 253, Feb. 1908

See Moyias

Moyias

Yukean

Coast tribe a little north of Pt. Arena, Calif.—Bancroft, Native Races, I, on map opp. p.322, 1874.

Moyi.—old Yuke village in Williams Valley (Bancroft).

See also Moyi

Moyo

Tongvan

Moyo: Name given by Luiseno informant for "Saucal, San Joaquin."--Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of California, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 4, p. 144, 1907

Moyoliu

Yokut

Moyoliu: Rcha. or place name of Hoyima village above mouth of Little Dry Creek. -- Kroeber, Hdbk. Inds. Calif., 484, 1925.

See Ho-ye-mah

Mozones

Olhonean

Mozones or Moçones or Mutsunes. -- "Mission of San Juan Bautista, originally inhabited by Mozones or Moçones or Mutsunes." -- Gatschet, Indian Languages of the Pacific States and Territories, p. 2, (unpaged), ~~reprinted from~~ Mag. American Hist.²⁵⁵ April 1882. [also unpaged reprint, p. 2.]

See Moot-soon.

See also Motssum, Mutsun, Mutxuna, Moçones, Mutsunes

Mrh

Yurok

Eurok village on or near lower Klamath river, Calif. - Stephen Powers,
Overland Monthly, VIII, 530, June 1872.

See t'mer'-rā

NU-MZ

Muache

Shoshonean

Muache.— Gatschet: [Wheeler] Survey W. 100th Merid. Vol. VII Archaeology, 412, 1879. Enumerated as one of the principal tribes of Uta.

Muateh

Shoshonean

Muateh & Tabamuatch: Definite locality not given. Between Grande River and Salt Lake.--S.M. Yost, The Utah Expedition, House Doc. No. 71, p. 189, Feb. 26, 1858.

Mu-a'-tsu

Shoshonean

Mu-a'-tsu.-- Ute dialect of S Calif. & N[?] ^{thern} Mexico.--

Letter of Maj. J. W. Powell to Dr. J. Hammond Trumbull,
quoted in Amer. Nat. Vol. Xi, No. 3, March 1877.

msache?

Muayu

Yokut

Muayu. The Yaudanchi name of a village site on Tule r., Cal.; also known as Chesheshim. It is not the name of a tribe, as stated by Powers.

Chesheshim.—A. L. Kroeber, inf'n, 1903. Mai-ai'-u.—Powers in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 370, 1877. Muayu.—A. L. Kroeber, inf'n, 1906.

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See mai-ai-yu, Mayáyu

Muccuccuin

Kam-me-i

Yuman

Muccuccuin, Mucusujir: Spellings for rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Mocoquit

Muchabas Indians

Yuman

Muchabas Indians, Muchaba Indians: Tribe on lower Colorado visited by Jedediah S. Smith in 1827.-- Brief Sketch of Accidents, &c, &c, on Firm of Smith, Jackson, & Sublette, Kansas Hist. Soc. MSS, 1829. Pub. by H. C. Dale in Ashley-Smith Explorations, pp. 230, 235, 1918.

Muckaluc [s] See Klamath Lutuamian
"The Muckalucs, known to the Americans as the Klamath Lake Indians" - Stephen Powers, Overland Monthly, X, 539, June, 1873.

"They divide themselves into 2 main bodies, the Eócskinnes and Blykinnes, which names mean respectively 'lowlanders' and 'uplanders'. The Eócskinnes dwell around Klamath Lake, the Blykinnes on Sprague River." - Stephen Powers, Overland Monthly, X, 539, June 1873.

Bancroft (after Powers), Native Races, I, 351, 1874.

• Mū'cōkol (= Moo'-sho-kol) Pomo

Old camp site of Pomo, Southeastern dialect, on very small peninsula, ~~which is~~ almost cut off from N shore of East lake, ^{[Sulphur bank arm Clear Lake].} It is almost due N of Rattlesnake or

Sulphur Bank island [= El-lem' Id.]

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs. ^{Arch & Eth.} vol. 6, 209, Feb. 1908

Mucokol: A mainland overflow village under the leadership of the El-lem' chiefs. -- E. W. Gifford, Pomo Lands on Clear Lake, Hearst Memorial volume, p. 86, 1923.

Long spells word as Elem

Mucucuiz

Siipere

Yuman

Rancheria near Santa Isabel Mission, So. Calif., visited by Sanchez in 1821. -- Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., II, 443, 1885 (ft. note).

See also Mocoquil, Mocuquit, Muccucuin

Muddy River Indians

Shoshonean

"The Muddy tribe of Indians, who lived some distance south of the [Pahranagat] mines," Lincoln Co., Nev. Allied with the Pah-ran-a-gats against the whites in 1865. Called the "Muddys." -- History of Nevada, pub'd by Thompson & West, 186, 187, 1881.

See also Muddys

Muddy River Paiutes

Shoshonean

"Muddy River Paiutes of southern Nevada" - Edward Sapir, Journ.
Am. Folk-lore, vol. 23, p. 472, Dec. 1910.

See also Moapa, Moapareats

Mue'-wk (^{misprint} ~~error~~ for Me'-wuk)

Mewan

Merriam, Dist. and Classif. of Mewan Stock of California,
Amer. Anthropologist, NS IX, p. 341, June 1907.

Typographic error, corrected later.

Mufin

Chumashan?

Rancheria visited by Padre Santa Maria in 1795, between San Buenaventura and San Gabriel missions.--Bancroft, Hist.of Calif., I, 553(footnote), 1884.

Mũ-ful'sah-ko

Wintoon

• Mũ-ful'sah-ko, M'ful'sah-ko (Wormwood people): Ham'fo
name for Berryessa Valley tribe. -- Cam (192?)

Mugelemna

Mugelemna: Rancheria mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Misión de San José, MS, 1797-1859.

See Muqueleme

Mugoxe

Mugoxe: Rancheria mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Misión de San Juan Capistrano, MS, 1777-1846.

See Mocúachem .

Mugu

Chumash

Indian village near Santa Barbara, Calif. ~~Discovered by~~ Cabrillo in 1542.
Yarrow, Rept. Wheeler Survey for 1876. Append. H. p319, 1876;
Henshaw, Archaeology Wheeler Survey, p307, 1879.

Taylor, Calif. Farmer, April 17, 1863. Taylor states that
Mugu was on the coast on Guadaluasca ranch, not
far from the point of the same name (Lhid, July 24, 1863).

Bancroft (after Taylor), Native Races, I, 458, 1874;

?459.

~~Hist. of Calif., I, 73, 1884~~

("below Saticoy some 30 miles, near the sea")

Mugu.--Bancroft, Hist. Calif., I, 73, 1884 (between San
Buena Ventura and Pt. Conception.)

See also Mugus, Mugutes, Mu-wú, Mu-u

(over

Mugu

Chumashan

Mugu. A former populous Chumashan village, stated by Indians to have been on the seacoast near Pt Mugu, Ventura co., Cal., and placed by Taylor on Guadaluasca ranch, near the point.

Mugu.—Cabrillo, Narr. (1542) in Smith, Collec. Doc. Fla., 181, 1857; Taylor in Cal. Farmer, July 24, 1863. **Mu-wú.**—Henshaw, Buena Ventura MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1884.

Handbook Am. Indians
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See also Mu-wú, Mu-u, Mugutes

Mugu.--Cabrillo "mentions the pueblo of Mugu, not far from which is placed his Pueblo de los Canoas, or Xucu, situated likely in the great plain and immediately on the shore line between the mouth of the Saticoy river and the high head-lands of Mugu."..Taylor, Precis India Californicus, in Bancroft's Hand-Book Almanac for 1864, 28-29, 1864. (Edited by William H. Knight.)

~~"Mugus or Mugutes".--Given as a Pah-Ute tribe by Taylor, who says "The Pah-Utes would seem . . . to have extended all the way . . . to Santa Barbara." He adds, however, "possibly this may be claiming rather too much" as to the Pah-Ute tribes."--Taylor, Precis India Californicus, in Bancroft's Hand-Book Almanac for 1864, 30, 1864. (Edited by William H. Knight.)~~

Mugu.-- Voyage of Cabrillo, B. Smith, Colecion Documentos, Fla., I, 186, 1857.

Mugu.-- "Spoken at Point Mugu, on the outlet of Canada

Creek, Lat. $34^{\circ} 8'$." Gatschet: [Wheeler] Survey

W. 100th Merid. Vol. VII Archaeology, 419, 1879.

[See add^d card

Mugu

[2nd Card]

Chumashan

Mugu: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Buenaventura Mission (44 Indians). Spanish name San Jorge.--
Mision de San Buenaventura, Libro primero de Bautismos,
MS, 1782-1808.

Mugu: Rancheria of Mission of San Buenaventura.-- From
Extracts made from Archivos de la Mision de San Buena-
ventura, Libros de Mision, for Bancroft Library, p. 27,
1877.

Mugu: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision
de Santa Barbara, MS, 1786-1825.

See also Mu-wu, Mu-u, Mugutes, San Jorge

Mugueleme

Mugueleme: Rancheria mentioned in Libros de Bautismos,
Mision de San José, MS, 1797-1859.

See Mugueleme

"Mugus or Mugutes"

Chumashan

Taylor's names for Indians of region of Mugu Pt.--Taylor, *Precis India Californicus*, in Bancroft's Hand-Book Almanac for 1864, 30, 1864. (Edited by William H. Knight.)

See Mugu

See also Mugutes

Mugutes

Chumashan

"Mugus or Mugutes", Taylor's names for Indians of region of Mugu Point.--Taylor, *Precis India Californicus*, in Bancroft's Hand-Book Almanac for 1864, 30, 1864. (Edited by William H. Knight.)

See Mugu

See also Mugus

Müh-cho'-kah-ne'

Mewan

Mew'wah rancheria on S side Merced River in Merced Canyon. Old village, at present occupied by Big Nancy, Calipina, and Lucy Ann (fat Lucy). Told me by Ahwahnee Mew'wah at El Portal. - Cam.

Mühiatnim

Serrano

Shoshonean

Mühiatnim: Serrano group at Mukumpat at opening of Dry Morongo Creek into Morongo Valley. -- R. F. Benedict, Brief Sketch Serrano Culture, Am. Anthrop., Vol. 26, No. 3, 369, 1924.

• Mukakōtca' Li (^{We-shum tat-tah.} = Moo-kak-kō-chah'-hlē)

Pomo

Old village of "Russian River Division" Pomo, Southern dialect, at NE foot of Fitch mountain ~~and~~ about 1 1/4 mi. NE of Healdsburg.

From muka't, ant, and tca' Li, village.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, ^{ETHNO - GEOG. POMO} 219, Feb. 1908

See

• Muh'-rook-throov

^{Pohilala} ^{Yurok?}
Karok

Village NW side Klamath River at Bluff Creek. (Poss-
ibly ^{Pohilala} ~~Karok?~~) Told me by Karok. - cm

Serrano

Muhuvit

^{see} Village "behind the hills of San Fernando". - Hugo Ried ^{ms. 1852,} Bull. Essex Inst.
vol. 17, p. 18, 1885.

See also Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of Calif. 144, 1907.

Muingpe

Muingpe. A former village, presumably Costanoan, connected with Dolores mission, San Francisco, Cal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861.

Handbook Am. Indians
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Olhonean

Muingpe

Olhonean

Rancheria tributary to Mission Dolores, San Francisco, Calif. -Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861; Bancroft, Native Races, I, 453, 1874.

Muingpe: Rancheria of the tribe Olpén near San Francisco Arroyo, mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Francisco, MS, 1776-1810.

Muistaca

Olhonean

Muistaca: Rancheria "en la paraje de San Fco Xavier" mentioned once in Libro de Bautismos, Mision Santa Cruz, 1791-1835, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also Mustac, Mustak

Mujaniam

Mujaniam: Rancheria mentioned in Libros de Bautismos,
San Gabriel Mission, MS, 1770-1820.

Mujubit

Mujubit: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San
Fernando Mission (10 Indians). Spellings: Mojubit 8
times; Mujubit 3.--Mision San Fernando, Libro de Bautis-
mos, 1797-1855.

See Mojubit.

Mujunga

Mujunga: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos,
Mision San Fernando, 1797-1855.

See Mupunga

Muk, Mokwite

Muk, Mokwite --- Chemehuevi name for Hopi tribe.--
A. L. Kroeber, Journ. Am. Folk-Lore, vol. 21, 242,
1908.

Muk'-a-luk See Klamath

Lutuanian

Powers, Tribes of Calif., 254, 1877.

"Muk-a-luk or Klamath Lake tribe". - Harry L. Welle, Hist. Siskiyou Co.
p. 121, Astoria 1881.

Also written Ma'klaks, Muckaluc,

See also Muckaluc, Ma'klaks.

Mukanaduwulading

Rek'-woi

Polikla

Mukanaduwulading: Given by Kroeber as Hoo-pah name for
Polikla village of Rek'-woi on north side of Klamath at
its mouth. -- Kroeber, Hdbk Inds Calif, p 11, 1925

Karok name, Sufip, which see.

See Rek'-woi

See also Sufip

MukeemnesMewkoMewan

Mukeemnes. -- Neophyte rancheria in Sacramento Valley, Calif. -- Bancroft (after Sutter, 1847) Native Races, I, 450, 1874.

[Note: Typographical error for Mukelemnes, shown by comparison of Bancroft's list with Sutter's lists and diary]

See Mokelumnes

MukelemnesMewkoMewan

Mukelemnes. -- Tribe of tame Indians or Neophytes in lower Sacramento Valley in country E of San Joaquin & Sacramento rivers. Population in Nov. 1846, 81 (45 males & 36 females). -- E.A. Gatten's Census of Indian Population made for John A. Sutter's Report to Sec'y of State, Dec. 20, 1847. In Documents for Hist. of Calif., 1846-49, MS, Bancroft Library.

Mukelemnes. -- Bancroft [after Sutter, 1847], Native Races, Vol. I, 450, 1874.

"Rio de los Mukelemnes, named from an Indian tribe living on the river." -- Fremont, Expl. Expd. to Oregon & Calif. (1844), 248, 1845.

"R. de los Mukélemnes" on Fremont's Map, 1844, -- Bancroft, Hist. Calif., IV, 442, 1886.

See Mokelumnes.

"Mukelemnev Indians"

Mewan

So spelled in Sutter's own narrative (June 3, 1846), published in San Francisco Argonaut and copied by Harry L. Wells, Hist. of Nevada Co., Calif., 33, 1880.

See Mokalumne

Muk'-kel

Mewan

The Mokalumne tribe was named from their principal village, Muk'-kel, situated on the bottomland of Mokelumne River on the south side $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile west of the present site of Lockford. —Merriam, Dist. and Classif. of Mewan Stock of California, Amer. Anthropologist, NS IX, pp. 350-351, June 1907.

Muk-kel'-ko (or Muk-kel'-lum-ne)

Mewan

"The Mo-kal'-um-ne (Muk-kel'-lum-ne or Muk-kel'-ko) occupied the south side of Mokelumne river from a little above Lockford westerly past Lodi and Woodbridge to the San Joaquin tules. Their principal village, Muk'-kel (from which the tribe takes its name), was on the bottomland a mile and a quarter west of the present site of Lockford, and was inhabited within the memory of many persons now living."—Merriam, Dist. and Classif. of Mewan Stock of California, Amer. Anthropologist, NS IX, pp. 350-351, June 1907.

Muk-kel'-lum-ne or Muk-kel'-ko

Mewan

"The Mo-kal'-um-ne (Muk-kel'-lum-ne or Muk-kel'-ko) occupied the south side of Mokelumne river from a little above Lockford westerly past Lodi and Woodbridge to the San Joaquin tules. Their principal village, Muk'-kel (from which the tribe takes its name), was on the bottomland a mile and a quarter west of the present site of Lockford, and was inhabited within the memory of many persons now living."—Merriam, Dist. and Classif. of Mewan Stock of California, Amer. Anthropologist, NS IX, pp. 350-351, June 1907.

See Mokelumne,

MukunpatSerranoShoshonean

Mukunpat: "This clan is of the wild cat moiety and lived with the Morongo and Mohiyanim clans. It intermarried with the Morongo clan."--E. W. Gifford, Clans & Moieties in So Calif., Univ. Calif. Pubs. in Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14, p. 179, 1918.

Mukunpat: Serrano place name at opening of Dry Morongo Cr. into Morongo Valley. Home of Muhiatnim clan.--R. F. Benedict, Brief Sketch Serrano Culture, Am. Anthropol., Vol. 26, No. 3, 369, Sept. 1924.

Mu-lam'-cha-pa ('long pond by the trees')

Mi-doo stock

Nishinam village on Bear river, Calif.

Powers, Tribes of Calif. p. ³¹⁶~~370~~, 1877.

See also Moolamchapa

• Mulamchapa

Midu

Mulamchapa ('long pond by the trees').
A former Nishinam village in the valley
of Bear r., N. of Sacramento, Cal.
Moolamchapa.—Powers in Overland Mo., XII, 22,
1874.—**Mu-lam'-cha-pa.**—Powers in Cont. N. A.
Ethnol., III, 316, 1877.

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• Mūlha'l (= mool-hahl') Yuk
Pomo name for
Uninhab. modern village of Huchnom dialect, in Red-
wood valley on Russian river about 4 1/4 mi. N of
town of Calpella.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., ^{Arch. & Eth.} vol. 6, ¹⁵¹260 ^{note} Feb. 1908

Mul-lat-te-co

Mewuk

A Tualumne band mentioned by Adam Johnston in Schoolcraft's Indian Tribes, IV, 487, 1854. (Quoted by Bancroft, Nat. Writen Mullateco by Latham, Opuscula, 347, 1860) Races, III, 650, 1875.
The Mewuk tell me that this is not the name of a tribe but merely a word meaning "No good". - CMM

Multicolmo

Multicolmo: Tribe mentioned in the Solano Mission Records
--Tom Gregory, History of Sonoma Co., p. 52, Los Angeles, 1911.

Mumaltachi

Mewan

Band in Tushumme River region. - Latham, Opuscula, 347, 1860.
(after Adam Johnston in Schoolcraft, IV, 407, 1854 (Nu-mal-tachee)).

~~? Probably same as Yokut Wim-mā-lah-che of Lemnaw River ???~~

Bancroft (after Latham), Native Races, III, 650, 1875.

See Nu-mal-tachee (Liars).

~~See also Wim-mā-lah-che?~~

Mumeme't

Yuki

Old village of Huchnom dialect, on N bank of S Eel
river a short distance below mouth of Salmon creek.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., ^{Arch. & Eth.} vol. 6, 259, Feb. 1908

Mūmlēteem

'Cahuilla'

Shoshonean

mūmlēteem: "mixed up". Desert Cahuilla clan at Palhīliwit near Martinez. Originally from Ilwukwinet in Los Coyotes canyon. --W.D. Strong, Aboriginal Sec. in Southern Calif., p. 42, **May 28, 1929.**

Mum'-ming ko

Tan'-kum

Midoo

Mum'-ming ko: Former big rancheria [now Oak Grove Ranch] on Stanfield Hill, Yuba Co. Information from Henry Thompson, old Tan'-kū. --Calif. Journ., p. 71, Nov. 1, 1928. *cm*

mūmūkwitcem: "always sick". Desert Cahuilla clan at
Ulicpatcī near Fig Tree Johns. --W.D. Strong, Aboriginal
Soc. in Southern Calif., p.42, **May 28, 1929.**
All dead before Francisco Nombre was born (about 1850)
Ibid, p.49.

Mun'-char-row (mun'chă-row) Wintoon proper Wintoon
Mun'-char-row: Old village on ~~the~~ east side of Sacramento
River at present Coram station. The name means
Poppy Flat, named for ^{mun}the California Poppy. --Told me by
McCloud River Wintoon. - *cam.*

· Mũng-kut'-te-kěh

Athapaskan

Hoilet'ha or h'Wilkut village on Redwood Creek in Bald Hills. Told me by h'Wilkut. - *cm*.

See also Miñkûtdekeyĩmantcintciñ

Muoc

Chumashan

Muoc. A Chumashan village on one of the Santa Barbara ids., Cal., probably Santa Rosa, in 1542.

Muoc.—Cabrillo, Narr. (1542) in Smith, Colec. Doc. Fla., 186, 1857. **Muoc.**—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Apr. 17, 1863.

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See also Muoe, Mnoc

• Muoc

Chumashan

Indian village formerly on Santa Barbara Islands, Calif.
Discovered by Cabrillo in 1542.— Archaeology Wheeler Survey,
p 311, 1879 [apparently on Santa Cruz].

Spelled Muoe by Taylor, Calif. Farmer, April 17, 1863.

• Muoc.--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., I, 73, 1884. (On Sta.
Cruz I.)

Muoc.--Eisen (after Archae. Wheeler Surv.), Acct. of Inds. of
Sta. Barb. Ids., 10, 1904. (Thinks it was on Sta. Catalina.)

Mnoc.--Yarrow, Wheeler Survey, App. H, 319, 1876.

Muoc.--Cabrillo's Narrative (1542) in B. Smith, Coleccion
Documentos, Fla., I, 186, 1857.

See also mnoc, muoe.

• Muoe

See Muoc

Chumashan

-Taylor, Calif. Farmer, April 17, 1863.

See Muoc, mnoc.

• Mū'pan

Yuki

Old village of Huchnom dialect, on E bank, of South
Eel river at confluence of Thomas creek, ~~with it~~.

From cīi'n, grape-vine, and cil, bunch. Cīi'ncil is
The Northern Pomo dialect name.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., ^{with} vol. 6, 259, Feb. 1908

Mupu

Chumashan

Mupu. A populous Chumashan village
stated by Indians to have been at Santa
Paula, Ventura co., Cal. Mupu arroyo
drains into the Saticoy. See Taylor in
Cal. Farmer, July 24, 1863. (H. W. H.)

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 938, 1907

See also Mupoo, Moo-po

• Mupu

Chumashan

Rancheria formerly on arroyo of that name which comes into the Saticoy river near Sespe, Calif.--Taylor, Calif. Farmer July 24, 1863; cited by Bancroft, Nat. Races, I, 459, 1874.

"Mupoo is San Gaetano, near Santa Paula" - Krahn, Shoshonean Dialects of Calif. 139, 1907.

Mupus -- History of Santa Barbara Co. by Jesse D. Mason, 27, Oakland, 1883.

Mupu-- Rancheria of San Buenaventura Mission.-- From Extracts made from Archivo de la Mision de San Buenaventura, Libros de Mision, for Bancroft Library, p. 27, 1877.

• Mupu-- Vocabulary of "Mupu or Santa Paula y Camulos" obtained by A. Pinart, 1878. No. 34983, Bancroft Library.

See moo-poo, mu-poo, moo-pö.

See also Santa Paula y Camulos

Mupunga

Mupunga: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Fernando Mission (4 Indians). Spellings: Mupunga, Mujunga, Maponga, Napanga--Mision San Fernando, Libro de Bautismos, 1797-1855.

Mu-pú: Large & populous rancheria on site called Santa Paula.-- H. W. Henshaw, MS Vocabulary San Buenaventura Language obtained at San Buenaventura, Nov. 1884 (2 copies) Nos. 293 & 844. Bureau Ethnology.

~~Receives~~ ^{Mupu; Rancheria mentioned} in Book of Baptisms, San Buenaventura Mission (66 Indians): Mupu 52 times; "Mupu or Sⁿ Bernardo" 1. Mupu or La Purisima; Mupu or San Fernando.--Mision de San Buenaventura, Libro primero de Bautismos, MS, 1782-1808,

Muquelemes

Mewan

Muquelemes: Tribe taking part in a battle near the present site of Stockton, Calif. in 1819, mentioned by Padre Duran, "this being perhaps the first writing of that name, or the later Moquelumne."-- Bancroft, Hist. Calif., II, 335, 1885.

Muqueleme: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San José Mission (143 Indians). Spellings: Muqueleme, Mugelemna, Muguelemne-- Misión de San José, Libros de Bautismos, MS, 1797-1859.

Muqueleme, Muquel, Muquelé, Muqé: Spellings in Lista Alfabética de Neófitos [San José Mission, erroneously labeled Misión San Fernando] Original MS, Bancroft Library.

See also Moquelumne, Mokolumne

Muquélenes

Muqueles

Mewan

Muquélenes.-- Village visited by Fray Narciso Duran in May 1817. Having left the principal stream of Sacramento R. & passed through "a very broad canyon to the S & SE, leading to the San Joaquin River", Duran started to ascend the San Joaquin at 6 in the evening, & at 8 in the morning he "drew near the village of the Passasimas. During the night we passed on our right the village of the Notótemes who have already become Christians at San José; they used to live almost in the center of the tule region. On our left we passed the Tauquimnes & Yatchicomnes; the said Passasimas live on that side, with the Muquélenes a little to the NE of them". -- Diary of Fray Narciso Duran: Expd. on Sacramento & San Joaquin rivers, 1817: Pubs. Acad. Pacif. Coast Hist. Vol. 2, No. 5, p. 345, Dec. 1911.

See Mokolumne

Muradiços

Shoshonean

Maximilian states that the Snake Indians or Shoshones "are divided into two branches — the true Shoshonés, and the Gens de Pitié, or Les Radiqueurs (Root-diggers), the Muradiços of the Spaniards." — Maximilian: Travels in Interior of N. America [1832-34], 509, 1843.

Muraino

Muraino: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Deaths or Book of Marriages, La Soledad Mission, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

·Murek

Yurok

Murek. A Yurok village on Klamath r., Cal., 12 or 13 m. below the mouth of the Trinity.

Moor-i-ohs.—McKee in Sen. Ex. Doc. 4, 32d Cong., spec. sess., 194, 1853. **Moo-ris.**—Ibid., 162. **Morai-uh.**—Gibbs in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 138, 1853. **Morias.**—McKee in Sen. Ex. Doc. 4, 32d Cong., spec. sess., 193, 1853. **Mo-ri-ohs.**—Ibid., 161. **Mrh.**—Powers in Overland Monthly, VIII, 530, 1872. **Murek.**—A. L. Kroeber, inf'n, 1905. **Mur-iohs.**—Meyer, Nach dem Sacramento, 282, 1855.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 758, 1907

See 'moo-rek'

Mū'rek [= Moo'-rek]

Poliklan

Mū'rek, Murek: Polikla name for their village on north side Klamath River 1/2 mile below mouth of Cappell Creek.-- T. T. Waterman, Yurok Geography, Univ. Calif., Pubs. Amer. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol. 16, No. 5, pp. 206, 247 & maps opposite pp. 226, 246, May 31, 1920.

See Mō'-rek^{kw}, Murekw

Murekw

Polikla

Murekw: Polikla name for their village on north side of Klamath River, just below mouth of Cappell Creek.-- Kroeber, Hdbk Inds Calif, map p 9, pp 10, 11, 1925

Tunchwingkut: Hoo-pah name.--Kroeber, Hdbk Inds Calif, p 11, 1925

See Mo-rek^{kw}

See also Mo-rec, Tuchwingkut

Mur-iohs See Mo-ri-ohs

Yurok

--Meyer, Nach Dem Sacramento, p282, 1855. (*Given as division of the "Poh-like" of Lower Klamath River, Calif.*)

See also Mo-ri-os, mo-ri-ohs, morai-uh, moo-ris, moor-is, morias, moo-ri-ohs, moor-i-ohs, moo-ruck, moruk.

Musahau

Yokut

.Musahau: Wechihit site "in the low bottoms, between the middle and east channels [of Kings River] opposite Sanger." One or two still survive there.--Kroeber, Hdbk. Inds. Calif., 483, map opp. 526, 1925.

Musakakūn

POMOAN

Musakakūn: "Misálamagūn or Musakakūn (above Healdsburg)".--Powell. Linguistic Families, p.88, 1891. [Tribe of Kulanapan family.]

See Misálamagūn, Musalakun, Mi-sak-la Ma-gun

Musalakun: Mah-kah-mo Chum-mi
 Makahmo "at mouth of Sulphur Creek, was the principal village of a group most frequently referred to as Musalakon".--Kroeber, Handbk. Indians Calif., p. 233, 1925;

Musalacon: Source of Pomo place name, "perhaps a chief's name".--Kroeber, Handbook Indians of Calif. p. 896; Gen Index, p. 985.

See Misalamagun, Musakakun, Mi-sai-la Ma-gun

Musalakun

Pomoan

Musalakun. A name, originally that of a captain or chief of one of the villages in the vicinity of Cloverdale, Cal., applied to all the Pomo living along Russian r. from Preston southward to the vicinity of Geyserville. 954

(S. A. B.)
Maj-su-ta-ki-as.—McKee (1851) in Sen. Ex. Doc. 4, 32d Cong., spec. sess., 144, 1853. Masalla Magoons.—Bancroft, Nat. Races, I, 449, 1874. Mi-sal-la Ma-gun.—Powers in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 183, 1877. Mu-sal-la-kun.—Ibid.

Error in placing "maj-su-ta-ki-as" here, the Mah-so-tah Ke'ah being the Pomoan tribe at Calpella & Redwood Valley.

Handbook Am. Indians
 Pt. 1, p. 958, 1907

Geog. name

Musalaloo

Chumashan

Musalaloo.-- 2 immense mounds or smooth elongated hills, one over a mile long and 200 ft. high, the other about half the size, located near mouth of Saticoy River 12 miles below San Buenaventura Mission are called by the Indians Tusalaloo and Musalaloo.-- A.S. Taylor, Calif. March 6, 1863.

Mu-sal-la-kūn' See Mi-sal'-la ma-gūn'

Pomo

Powers, Indians of Calif., 174, 1877.

See also S.D. Barrett, Ethnology, Coms, 213-214, 1808. [Tide on banks on Russian River - Clearlake region]

See also Mi-sal-la-ma-gum, Masallamagoon, ~~Mis-atah~~.

Musan

Musan: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, La Soledad Mission, 1791-?, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See MuUant

See also MuUant, Muuasno?

4Muscupiabit

Serrano

Mohinean

Muscupiabit ('piñon place'). Mentioned by Rev. J. Cavalleria (Hist. San Bernardino Val., 39, 1902) as a village (probably Serrano) at a place now called Muscupiabe, near San Bernardino, s. Cal.

Handbook Am. Indians

Pt. 1, p. 958, 1907

See also ~~Amus~~cupiabit, Moscupiabit, Muscupiabe

Muscupiabit

Mohinean

Muscupiabit: Name given by Father Caballeria for
Muscupiabe.--Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of California,
Univ. Calif. Pubs. Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14, p. 134,
1918.

Mustac

Olhonean

Katlendarucas rancheria on Pajaro river, or between it and
Salinas river, Calif. ⁽¹⁷⁷⁴⁻¹⁷⁸²⁾ Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Vol. XIII, No. 9
April 20, 1860; Bancroft, Native Races, I, 455, 1874.

Muistaca; Rancheria "en el paraje de Sⁿ F^{co} Xavier" men-
tioned once in Libro de Bautismos, Mision Santa Cruz,
1791-1835, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also Mustak, Muistaca

Mustak

Olhonean

Mustak. A former village of the Kalindaruk division of the Costanoan family, connected with San Carlos mission, Cal.
Mustac.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Apr. 20, 1860.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 963, 1907

See also Mustac

· Mustitul [misprint for mutistul]

Miyakma

· Tribe in California.--Bancroft, Native Races, III, 567, 1875 (name only).

See mutistul (-moo-tis-tool)

Musupumne

Musupumne: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San José Mission (46 Indians). Spellings: Musupumne, Musupum, Musuppu.--Mision de San José, Libro primero de Bautismos MS, 1797-1830.

Musupumne, Musupum^e, Musup^e: Spellings in San José Mission Register.--Lists Alfabetica de Neofitos [San José Mission, erroneously labeled Mision San Fernando] Original MS, Bancroft Library.

Muta

Muta: Rancheria mentioned 7 times in 'Padron' or Register of San Luis Rey and Pala Missions, MS, no title or date.

Note: Sparkman says Mutamai was Luiseño name for place where Luis Majel lives.--Sparkman: Culture of the Luiseño Indians, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Am. Arch. & Ethn., vol. 8, No. 4, p. 192, 1908.

• Mūtca'wī (Moo-chah'-wē) Kah-chi-ah Pomo

Old village of "River Division" Pomo, Southwestern dialect, on summit of ridge between main branch of Gualala river and ~~Middle Fork~~ about 6 mi. SE of confluence of the two, and about 5 mi. a little N of E of present village of Pō'tōl.

From mūtca', a sort of grass-seed, and wi, place.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., ^{vol. 6, 236, Feb. 1908} ~~vol. 6, 236, Feb. 1908~~

See Moo-chah'-we

Mutenne

Mutenne: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, Santa Cruz Mission (9 Indians, 1793, 1794). Spellings: "Mutenne or Sⁿ Rafael" 1; "Mutine or Sⁿ Rafael" 1; "Mitene or Sⁿ Rafael" 1; Mitinne 1.-- Mision Santa Cruz, Libro de Bautismos, 1791-1835, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1786. [also San Rafael 3 times.]

See also San Rafael, Mutine, Mitene, Mitinne

Muthelennep

M. C. 1122

Tribe or subtribe on east side of Sacramento River, California.
Name given James D. Dana by Sutter in 1841. Word for water said
to be 'kik' (= keek). - Hale, U.S. Expl. Exped. 630, 1846; Bancroft,
Native Races, I, 450, 1874;
^{dialect of Sacramento Valley (east)}
Muthelennep -- Bancroft, Ibid, III, 567, ⁶⁴⁹1875 (name only).
May be typo. even for Muthelennep

Muticolmo

Tribe ^{tributary to} ~~in vicinity~~ of mission at Sonoma, Calif., ~~in 1823~~
--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., II, 506, 1885 (ft. note).

Possibly same as Mutistul = moo'-tis-tool.

Muticolmo.--Original records of San Francisco Solano Mis-
sion at Sonoma record one neophyte from the Muticolmo
tribe.-- San Francisco Solano, Libros de Mision, Original
MSS, 1824-37 (Bancroft Library).

• Muticulmo (of Engelhardt)

Yuki

See Mu'tistul?

Mu-tistul = moo'-tis-tool'

Miyakma of Yukean

Tribe mentioned by Gibbs in 1852 as "between the heads of Naha and Potos creeks". Gibbs in Schoolcraft, III, 110, 1853.

Bancroft, Native Races, III, 567, 1875.

• Mutistuls.--Bancroft, Ibid, I, 452, 1874.

Moo'-tis-tool is the name in their own language of former ^{dominant} village and people in Knights Valley, and is still used by their scattered remnants, and by surrounding tribes, for Knights Valley and its original inhabitants. They are the same as the Miyakma of Calistoga, at head of Naha Valley. - C. W. M.

Mutistul

Yukean

• Mutistul. An important Yukian Wappo village in Knight's valley, Sonoma co., Cal.

(S. A. B.)

Mutistals.—Stearns in Am. Naturalist, XVI, 208, 1882. Mu-tistul. — Gibbs in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 110, 1853.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 964, 1907

See Moo-tis-tool

• Mū'tistūl = Moo'tis-tool

Miyakma
Yukean

Old village of "main Wappo Area", ~~Wappo dialect,~~
(about 4 1/2 mi. ^(?) W of Calistoga) (In Knight's valley,
Also, old camp site of same name about a mile a little E of South
~~in Mts. between drainage of Russian river and that~~
~~of old village.~~
~~Napa river.~~

From mū'ti, north, and tūl, large valley.

• Muticulmo, Engelhardt, ^{may be come} Mallacomes or Muristul y Plan
de Agua Caliente, old Berryessa rancho, doubtless de-
rived name from this village.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., ^{Arch. & Eth.} vol. 6, ^{274,} 270, Feb. 1908

• muti'tca (mu.tē'-chah)

Pomo

see moti'tca

• Mutseen see Mutsun

Rancheria tributary to Mission of San Juan Batista, San Juan Valley, San Benito CO., Calif.--Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Nov. 23, 1860. (From the old baptism book of the Mission.)

See Mutsun, mootsoon, Motssum, Mutseer, Mutser.

Mutseer

Olhonean

Mutseer.-- Myron Angel, History of San Luis Obispo Co. 47, Oakland, 1883. (Thompson & West Pubrs.)

Mutsers.--Ibid. 21.

See Mutsun, Hoomontwash
See also Mutser

Mutsun

Olhonean

Mutsun. A Costanoan village near San Juan Bautista mission, San Benito co., Cal. The name was used for a group and dialect of the Costanoan family. The Mutsun dialect being better known than others allied to it, owing to a grammar and a phrasebook written by Arroyo de la Cuesta in 1815 (Shea, Lib. Am. Ling., I, II, 1861), the name came to be used for the linguistic family of which it formed part and which was held to extend northward beyond the Golden Gate and southward beyond Monterey, and from the sea to the crest of the sierras. Gatschet and Powell used it in this sense in 1877. Subsequently Powell divided the Mutsun family, establishing the Moquelumnan family (q. v.) E. of San Joaquin r. and the Costanoan family (q. v.) W. thereof.

Motssum.—Engelhardt, Franciscans in Cal., 398, 1897. **Mutseen.**—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Nov 23, 1860. **Mutsunes.**—Ibid., Feb. 22. **Mutzun.**—Simeon, Dict. Nahuatl, xviii, 1885. **Mutzunes.**—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Apr. 20, 1860. **Nuthesum.**—Ibid.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 1, p. 964, 1907

Mutsers

Olhonean

Mutsers--Myron Angel, History of San Luis Obispo Co. 21, Oakland, 1883. (Thompson & West Pubrs.)

Mutseer -- Myron Angel, History of San Luis Obispo Co. 47, Oakland, 1883. (Thompson & West Pubrs.)

See Mutsun, Hoomontwach
~~See also~~ Mutseer

MUTSUN

Olhonean

"Mutsun family."--Amer. Nat. Vol. 16, No. 9, p. 749, Sept. 1882 (Abstract of Gatschet's Ind. Languages of the Pacific States, Mag. Amer. Hist., April 1882).

[Note: Gatschet does not use term 'Mutsun family' in Ind. Lang. Pacific States', but does speak of the "family which we have called Mutsun".]

Mutsun

Olhonean

Vocabulary of 11 words showing ^[alleged] relationship to Runsien and Achastlien.--Bancroft, Native Races, III, 654, 1875.

Grammatical notes.--Ibid, 655-656.

"The Mutsunes".--653. "The Mutsun dialect."--655.

"The Mutsune language."--Alex.S.Taylor, Precis India Californicus, in Bancroft's Hand-Book Almanac for 1864, 29, 1864. (Edited by William H. Knight.)

Mutsun.-- Powell in Powers. Tribes of California, p.535, 1877.
[Tribe of ~~Mut-Sun~~ family]

See Moot-soon'.

See also Mutsune, Mutxuna, mutsunes, moçones, mozones, mutsers,
mutseer

[over

MUTSUN

Stock name

MUTSUN: Given by Gatschet as linguistic family. "Mutsun dialects, north and south of San Francisco Bay, are cognate with the Miwok dialects, which are heard from the San Joaquin River up to the heights of the Sierra Nevada".--A.S.Gatschet, Klamath Indians, Contr.N.Amer. Eth., Vol.2, Pt.1, p. xlvii, 1890.

Mutsun. -- "dialects of Mutsun extended from the Pacific coast across the whole of California up to the Sierra Nevada, for the idioms spoken by Powers' Miwok tribes are Mutsun also." -- Gatschet, Indian Languages of the Pacific States and Territories, p. 2 (unpagged), reprinted from Mag. American Hist. 255, April 1882. Also Gatschet, Klamath Indians, Contr. N. Amer. Eth., Vol. 2, Pt. 1, p. xlvi, 1890.

[OVER]

Mutsun (Pl. Mutsuns, Mutsunes) See Hoomontwash. Olhoneyan
~~Mutsun~~

Tribe inhabiting San Juan Valley, San Benito Co., Calif., near Mission of San Juan Bautista. In 1831 numbered 1200; ^{June 22, 1860} now practically extinct.

Taylor in California Farmer (Feb. 22 and April 20, 1860) spells it both Mutsunes and Mutzunes.

A 'Grammar of the Mutsun Language' by Padre Felipe Arroyo (written in 1815) was published jointly by the Smithsonian and John S. Shea in 1861.

In 1785 mention was made of "the rancheria of the Nuthesum, 'en las medianas del Rio de Monterey y el de Pajaro', who were afterwards the Mutzunes of San Juan Mission". - Taylor, California Farmer, April 20, 1860.

Arroyo's Vocabulary, copied by Buckingham Smith, published by Powell in Powers' Tribes of Calif. 535, 539-549, 1877. ^{Ind. Languages Pacific States, Mag. Am. Hist. 1, 152, 157-158, 1877;}

See also Gatschet, Rept. Wheeler Survey for 1876, Append. H. p. 332, 1876, and Archaeology Wheeler Survey, 420, 421, 1879. and W. W. Turner, Historical Mag. 1, 205-206, 1857.

Named from the village Mutsun, near present town of San Juan.

[over

Mutsunes

Olhoneyan

Father de la Cuesta refers to differences of speech between Mutsunes and Ansaymes or Ausaimas connected with mission San Juan Bautista, Monterey Co., Calif.
- Kroeber, The Chumash and Costanoan Languages, Univ. of Calif. Pubs. Amer. Arch. & Ethn., IX, p. 239, Nov. 19, 1910.

See also Mutsun, Hoomontwash.

A curmish, a very old woman, tells me that the name of the place or village was Moot-soon; of the tribe or people, Hoomontwash-cum.
(raised Mutsun to the rank of a stock and)
Gatchit (included under Mutsun (which he erroneously stated to be identical with Rumsien or Rumseu) the following dialect: San Juan Bautista, Mission of Carmelo, Santa Cruz (north of Monterey Bay), La Soledad Mission, Costaño (of San Francisco Bay).

He also doubtfully referred to the same stock: Olamentke of Bodega Bay; San Rafael Mission; Talatui or Talantui of Kassima [= Cosumne] river, and Chokuyem or Tchokoyem. - Ind. Languages of Pacific States, Mag. Am. Hist. 1, 157-158, 1877.

Mutsunes in vicinity of Monterey. - Bancroft, Nat. Races of Pac. States, Vol. I, p. 363, 1874. (after Cal. Farmer 1860), Ibid, 454. Spoke a Rumsien dialect. - Ibid, III, 653, 1875.
Mutsun numerals, adjectives, declension of affa, father; and conjugation of verb ara, to give, quoted by Bancroft, Native Races, III, 654-656, 1875.

See also Mutseer, Mutser, Mocones, Mazones, Mutxuna.

Mutsunes (or Moutsunes)

Hoomontwash

Olhonean

Tribe or band living between the mission San Juan Bautista, San Benito Co., Calif., in 1798, and the Ansaines who lived some 25 miles east of the mission. -- Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., I, 558, ⁶⁵⁹1884.

"Mozones or Moçones or Mutsunes". -- "Mission of San Juan Bautista, originally inhabited by Mozones or Moçones or Mutsunes." -- Gatschet, Indian Languages of the Pacific States and Territories, p. 2, ~~(unpaged), reprinted from~~ Mag. American Hist. ^{p. 255} April 1882.

See also Mutsun, Motssum

Mutsuns

Olhonean

"A tribe of Indians living in the country around the Mission of San Juan Bautista, in Monterey Co., Calif. Their language appears to be identical with that of the Mission of La Soledad, on the Salinas River, and with that of the Rumsens or Achastlians of the Mission of San Carlos, near the city of Monterey." -- W. W. Turner, in Ludewig, Am. Aboriginal Languages, 232, 1858. Refers to vocabulary by De Arroyo of "Mutsunes de San Juan Bautista."

See also Mutsunes

Mutulcal

Mutulcal: Baptism of Diegino Indian from rancheria

Mutulcal, mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Gabriel, MS, 1771-1820.

Mutxuna

Olhonean

Indian name of site (probably village) of San Juan Baptist Mission.--Taylor, Precs India Californicus, in Bancroft's Hand-Book Almanac for 1864, 32, 1864. (Edited by William H. Knight.)

See Moot'-soon'
See also Mutsun

· Mutzunes See Mutsun

--Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Vol. XIII, No. 9, April 20, 1860.

MuUant

MuUant: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, La Soledad Mission, 1791-?, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878. [Spelled Musan in margin of same entry.]

See also Musan, Muuasno?

Muuasno

Muuasno: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, La Soledad Mission, 1791-?, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

[Note: Possibly same as MuUant or Musan in same record.]

See also MuUant? Musan?

Mu-wa (Muwa)

Mewan

"South of the Cosumne [River] are the Mu-wa, called by Powell 'Moqueluman.' The Muwa are one of the largest stocks in California. Their territory embraces the Upper Sonoran and lower half of the Transition zone of the west flank of the middle Sierra from the Cosumnes to Fresno Creek—a distance of 110 miles."—Merriam, Dist. of Indian Tribes in Southern Sierra, Calif., Science, NS XIX, p.914, June 17, 1904.

Muwik Tribe (Error for Mewuk)

Méwuk

Muwik Tribe: Mentioned twice. Stockton Record, Calif.
Dec. 6, 1932.

Mu-wú

Chumashan

Mu-wú: Former rancheria near Point Mugu. There were 3 rancherias close together here: Mu-wú at mouth of estero [Mugu Laguna]; Si-mo-mo, a very large rancheria N of Mugu Laguna; and Wi-hát-sét, large rancheria at Punta pedregosa [Stony point].-- H. W. Henshaw, MS Vocabulary San Buenaventura Language obtained at San Buenaventura, Nov. 1884 (2 copies) Nos. 293 & 844, Bureau Ethnology.
Henshaw also uses spelling Mú-u

See also Mugu, Mú-u, Mugutes

Tribe Nererner

Name Muwunnuhwonding

Standard form Tsurai

Tribe ☐

Village ☒

Other ☐

Source Kroeber, Handbook Inds. Calif., BAE-B 78 p. 11, 1925

Identification and remarks Hupa name for the village ~~ALXTKINDA~~

Muwunnuhwonding

Ner-er-ner

Polikla

Muwunnuhwonding: Given by Kroeber as Hoo-pah name for
Ner-er-ner village of Choo-re-ra on coast at Trinidad.
--Kroeber, Hdbk Inds Calif, p 11, 1925

See Choo'-re-ra
See also Tsurau,

Ennesen?
Esselen?

Muxjuelit

Muxjuelit: Rancheria on the seashore mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Antonio Mission, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

• mū'yamūya (Moo'-yah-moo-yah)

Pomo

Old village in Russian river valley, ^{in neighborhood of} ~~has~~ medicine rock.

~~rocks said to have been gashed by coyotes.~~

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, ^{ETHNO - GEOG. POMO} 165, Feb. 1908

See also Ethn pp. 173-175 for village of same name near west bank Russian River 1½ miles above mouth of McNab creek.

• mūyamūya (= Moo'-yah-moo-yah)

Pomo

Old village site of "Valley Division" Pomo, Central dialect, near W bank of Russian river about 1 1/2 mi. above mouth of McNab creek.

Name of mythical being, an ugly, hairy, gigantic, man-like creature. Site possibly never inhab. by present Indians. Some say ordinary village, others say purely mythical.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., ^{Arch. & Eth.} vol. 6, 173-¹⁷⁵ Feb. 1908

On p. 165 Barrett gives village of same name as in Russian River valley in neighborhood of Medicine rock.

• Myacmas

See Mi-yahk-mah

Miyakma
Yukean

^(said to live)
Tribe ⁱⁿ or near Clear Lake, Lake Co., Calif. - Taylor, Calif.
Farmer, June 22, 1860. (The original village & home of these
people was at Calistoga Hot Springs at head of Napa Valley. - ~~same~~)

See also Myacoma, Miyakmah, Mayacma, Miyakma.

Myacoma = Miyakma

Miyakma

Yukean

Bancroft, Native Races, III, 567⁶⁵⁰, 1875.

Village and people at Calistoga Hot Springs, head of Napa valley.

See also Myacma, Miyakmah, Mayacma, Miyakma,

Mydoo

Midu

Mydoo: Mentioned in Memorial of Northern Calif. Ind.
Assn.--Sen Doc. No. 131, 58th Cong., 2d Sess., p.10, 1904.

See Midu



·Naagetl

Yurok

Naagetl. A Yurok village on lower Klamath r., just below Ayootl and above the mouth of Blue cr., N. W. Cal.

Naagetl.—A. L. Kroeber, inf'n, 1905. Nai-a-gutl.—Gibbs (1851) in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 138, 1853.

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Naasin, Naasim

Naasin, Naasim: Spellings for rancheria mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Gabriel, MS, 1771-1820

See Nasin

Näästok

Karokan

Näästok: Polikla name for Karok town on east side Klamath River 3 or 4 miles south of mouth of Salmon River.--

T. T. Waterman, Yurok Geography, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Ethnol. Vol. 16, No. 5, p. 188 & Map 2, No. 29, May 31, 1920.

Note: Apparently Ah-sah-nahm-kar-ruk.-- *crum*

Nabil-tse

Probably Rogue River tribe, in So. Oregon.

Gibbs in Schoolcraft, Indian Tribes, III, 423, 1853.

Nabiltse. - Bancroft, Native Races, III, 566, 642, 1873 (after Gibbs)

Gibbs obtained a vocabulary from a young Nabil-tse Indian he met on Klamath River in northern California, and refers to the 'constant' communication between the Rogue River and Klamath River Indians. - Ibid 423.

Naboh

Pomo

Tribe or band in Betumki Valley, Middle Fork Eel River, Calif.

Gibbs (1852) in Schoolcraft, III, 116, 1860.

Spelled Nah-toh by McKee in 1851. - Senate Ex. Doc. 4, Special Session, p. 146, 1853; and Na-loh, Ibid, Ex. Doc. 1, 32^d Cong. 1st Sess, 502, 1852.

Na-boh

Population of 75 in 1851. - R. McKee, Sen. Ex. Doc. 4, Spec. Sess. 1853, p. 184, 1853.

See also Nah-toh, Na-loh.

• Naboh

Pomo

In speaking of Little Lake valley, which he calls Betumki, Gibbs says: "The names of the bands in this valley were the Naboh, Chow-e-shak, Chau-te-uh, Ba-kow-a and Sa-mun-da." (Schoolcraft, III, 116, 1853).

McKee calls this one Nah-toh.

ETHNO - GEOG. POMO

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 146, ^{footnote,} Feb. 1908

Bancroft in quoting Gibbs spells and punctuates the names of the bands as follows: Naboh Choweshak, Chawteuh Bakowa, and Samunda. - Native Races, I, p. 447, 1874.

Nacaugna

Rancheria formerly on Carpenter's farm, Los Angeles Co. Calif.
 --Hugo Reid, Los Angeles Star, 1852. (Quoted in Taylor
 Calif. Farmer, Jan. 11, 1861.)

Nacaug-na. Hugo Ried ms, 1852: Bull. Essex Inst. vol. 17, p. 2, 1885.

Nacaugna. —Bancroft (after Ried), Nat. Races, I, 460, 1874.

Written Nakau-gna by Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of Calif. 142, 1907.

Nacaugna

Nacaugna. A Gabrieleño rancheria formerly in Los Angeles co., Cal., at a place later called Carpenter's ranch.

Nacaugna.—Ried quoted by Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Jan. 11, 1861 (cf. Hoffman in Bull. Essex Inst., xvii, 1, 1885). **Nicaugna.**—Ibid., June 8, 1860.

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Nacaya

Nacaya: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Fernando Mission (12 Indians). Spellings: Nacaya 4 times; Nacayam 3; Najayabit 4; Naxayabit 1; Najaya 1.--
Mision San Fernando, Libro de Bautismos, 1797-1855.

Nacayamu

Chumashan

Nacayamu: Rancheria mentioned in "Padron" or Register of La Purisima Mission, MS, 1814.

See Lacayamu.

Nacbuć

Chumashan

Nacbuć. A Chumashan village w. of Pueblo de los Canoas (San Buenaventura), Ventura co., Cal., in 1542.

Nacbuć.—Cabrillo, Narr. (1542) in Smith, Colec. Doc. Fla., 181, 1857. **Nacbuć.**—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Apr. 17, 1863 (misprint).

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See also Nacbuć

Nacbuć

Chumash

Indian village near Santa Barbara, Calif. discovered by Cabrillo in 1542. Yarrow, Rept. Wheeler Survey for 1876, Append. H. p319, 1876; Henshaw, Archaeology Wheeler Survey, p307, 1879.

Taylor, Calif. Farmer, April 17, 1863. (**Nacbuć**)

Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., I, 73, 1884 (between San Buenaventura and Pt. Conception.)

Nacbuć.—Cabrillo's Narrative, 1542, in Smith, Colecion Documentos, Fla., I, 181, 1857.

Nacomayé

Nacomayé: Rancheria mentioned in Books of Baptisms, San Juan Capistrano Mission (11 Indians). Spellings:

Nacomayé 5 times; Nacome 1; Nacomeye 3; Nacome 1.--

Mision de San Juan Capistrano, Libros de Bautismos, MS, 1777-1846.

See also Mokwonmai?

Tribe _____

Name Naccuc _____

Standard form Anacuca _____

Tribe ☐

Village ☒

Other ☐

Source _____

Identification and remarks _____

Naccuc

Naccuc: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Luis Obispo Mission (12 Indians). Spellings: Lnacuc 4 times; Naccuc 1; Lnauc 1; Anacuca 1; Nacuco 1; Nauco 1; Nahuca .--
Mision de San Luis Obispo, Libro primero de Bautismos, MS, 1772-1823.

See also Lnacuc, Nahuc, Nauco

Nace

Kam'mei

Yuman

-Nace: Mentioned in unsigned diary of Grijalva's expedition (1795) overland from San Diego to San Juan Capistrano as "the Nace language of San Diego" spoken at 26 rancherias before arriving at the language of San Juan.--Diary of a Reconnaissance made with Pablo Grijalva, Aug. 17-26, 1795, MS copy from Archivos de la Mision de Santa Barbara, Vol. 4, Expediciones y Caminates, 1806-21, p 202, Bancroft Library, 1876.

Nacit

Nacit: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Miguel Mission, MS, 1792-1862.

See Natcete

Nacomeye, Nacome

Nacomeye, Nacome: Spellings for rancheria mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Juan Capistrano, MS, 1777-1846.

See Naccomayé

Nacopol

Nacopol: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Diego Mission (9 Indians). Spellings: Nacopol, Nacopolc, Najapol, Naijcopol, Naocopol, Naujupol, Naitquapalp.--
Mision de San Diego, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1769-1822.

Nacpoiute

Nacpoiute: Rancheria mentioned (in 1818) in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Juan Capistrano, MS, 1777-1846.

Nacuco

Nacuco: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Misión de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

See Naccúc

Nadelyasdañ

Athapaskan

- Nadelyasdañ: Given by Goddard as "Wailaki" village of the Kaikichekaiya subtribe on left bank main Eel River below upper turn of Horseshoe Bend.-- P.E. Goddard, Habitat of Wailaki, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol. 20, p.107, 1923.

Nadvguan

Nadvguan: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos,
Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Matguan

Nagetl

Polikla

Nagetl: Polikla name for their village on south bank of
Klamath River opposite Er'-ner.--Kroeber, Hdbk Inds
Calif., p 8, map p 9, 1925

See Ni-gěhl

See also Ni-galth, Nai-a-gutl, Nā'-gil

Nä'giL [Nä-gi^l]

Poliklan

Nä'giL, Nä:giL, NägiL: Polikla name for their village on west side Klamath River opposite mouth of Blue Creek.
-- T. T. Waterman, Yurok Geography, Univ. Calif., Pubs. Amer. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol. 16, No. 5, pp. 206, 237 & maps opposite pp. 226, 236, May 31, 1920.

See Ni'-gěhl

Nagito

Kam-me-i

Yuman

Nagito, Nagitos: Tribe mentioned in San Diego Union in report of death, in October 1924, of last survivor of this tribe, Marie Alto, who was born and raised at Descanso, and buried at Laguna, as were her mother and grandmother.--San Diego Union, Oct. 22, 1924.

The author of the name Nagito, Lucy O. Miller, states that it was given her 18 years previously by an intelligent halfbreed named Wm. Coleman, a relative of Maria Alto, and was verified the day of her funeral. She thinks it possible, as suggested by me, that Coleman's pronunciation Nagito might have been intended for Dagito.

[Letter dated Guatay, Calif. Jan. 8, 1925. - cum]

See also

Nague

Chumashan

Nague. -- Rancheria tributary to La Purisima Mission.--
Archivos de la Mision de La Purisima Concepcion, 10, MS
Copy, Bancroft Library, 1876.

[Note: Nague, "Najagues or Najaue" and Nahuc are all ranch-
eria names given on this list and probably all refer to
one rancheria.]

Nague: Rancheria mentioned in ^{first} Book of Baptisms, La Purisi-
ma Mission, 1788-1834. See Najue.

See also Najagues, Anajue, Nahuc etc

Tribe

Name Nague

Standard form Anajue

Tribe ☐

Village ☒

Other ☐

Source Archivos de la Mision de la Purisima Concepcion. MS Copy,
Bancroft Library, p. 10, 1876.

Identification and remarks Rancheria mentioned in the archives of the
Mision de la Purisima Concepcion,

Na-hae'-go

Shoshone

Shoshone tribe in Reese River Valley, Nevada. - Powell & Ingalls, Rept. Comm. Ind. Affs. for 1873, 52, 1874.

Nahaego

Shoshone

Shoshonean

• **Nahaego.** A Shoshonean division formerly living in Reese r. valley and about Austin in central Nevada. There were several bands, numbering 530 in 1873. ¹⁰

• **Na-hae'-go.** - Powell in Ind. Aff. Rep. 1873, 52, 1874. **Reese River Indians.** - Taylor in Cal. Farmer, June 26, 1863. • **Tutoi band.** - Ibid. (named from Tutoi or Totóna, their chief).

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Nahajuey or Nahuey

Chumashan

--Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861.

Village tributary to La Purissima Mission

Bancroft (after Taylor), Native Races, I, 459, 1874.

See Anajue

See also Nahuey, Najagues or Najaué

Nahasin

Nahasin: Rancheria mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Gabriel, MS, 1771-1820.

See Nasin

Nahlohs

Pomoan

Tribe in Betumki Valley [=Little Lake or Willits Valley], Mendocino Co., Calif.--Bancroft (after M'Kee but credited to Gibbs; M'Kee, however, spells it Na-loh), Native Races, I, 449, 1874.

See also Na-loh, Nah-toh, Naboh

Nah'-lootch-wük'-kwä

Soo-lah'-te-luk

We'-ke village on inner or Bay side of North Peninsula of Humboldt Bay, south of Tah-pōt'. Their own name. - *Cum.*

Nah'-no-pi-ah [or No'-no pi'-ah]

So Linth

Monache Pinte village on west side Owens Valley
perhaps 3½ miles above Lone Pine + a short distance above
Pah-vid'-de-kan-noo. Told me by Lone Pine monache. - Cham

Nah-pah-ge-poo'-lahk

Clamentko ?
Kahchiah .

Mewan
Pomoan

napagipūlak: Clamentko ["Western Moquelumnan" of Barrett]
name for former Kahchiah village 1 mi S of Duncan Point.
--Barrett, 235, 1908.
Ethno-Geog. Pomo,

See napagipūlak

Nah-rip

^{on Klamath River}
Village, containing about 25 people in 1866. - Robt. J. Stevens
in Rept. Comm. Ind. Affs. for 1867, 128, 1868.

Yurok

Nahs-kahn'-nah-kut

Athapaskan

Hoilet'ha or h'Wilkut village on Redwood Creek.

Told me by h'Wilkut. - com.

Nahs-lin'-che-ke'ah

Athapaskan

Nahs-lin'-che-ke'ah: To-cho'-be ke'ah name for band next south of Garberville on west side South Fork Eel River.-- *Cam*

Nas-lin'-ko ke'ah: Lolahnkōk name for same people.-- *Cam*

Nas-ling'-che ke'ah-hahng: To-chil'-pe ke'ah-hahng (=Kahto) name for same people.-- *Cam*

Nah'-tin-noo-who'i'

Hoopah

Athapaskan

Nah'-tin-noo-who'i': Name meaning "Hoopa Valley people" (from Nah'-tin-noo their name for the valley). Sometimes used by the Hoopah for the inhabitants of Hoopa Valley. (Not a proper tribal name.) - *Cam*

See Tin'-nung'-hen-nā-o

Nah'-tin-nuk'-kah Hoopah Athapaskan
Nah'-tin-nuk'-kah - 'Huilkut name for Hoopah (based on
 name of valley). - com

Nah-toh Pomo
 Tribe in Betum-ki valley, ^{[Little Lake Valley] Mendocino Co.} ~~near Russian rivers~~ Calif.
 McKee, Senate Ex. Doc. 4, Special Session, p 146, 1853.
 Spelled Naboh ^{glid p. 184 and} by Libbe in 1852. - Schoolcraft, III, 116, 1853
 Spelled Na-loh also by McKee, Glid, S. Ex. Doc. 1, 32^d Cong. 1st Sess. 502, 1852.

See also Na-boh, Na-loh.

·Naht-skoo or ·Nah^{cht}-skoo or ·Nawt'-skoo Po-lik-lah

·Naht-skoo or ·Nah^{cht}-skoo: Polikla name for their village on south bank Klamath River about 1/4 mile above Wer'-er-ger' on opposite side of river. Told me by Frank Isles, a full blood from Requa. - *can*

Pronounced Nawt'-skoo by woman of Ko'-tep. -- *can*

Senongading: Hoo-pah name. -- Kroeber, Hdbk Inds Calif, p 11, 1925

(over)

See also Notch-co, Noht-scho, Nox-co, Nats-koo, Nakhtskum

Tribe _____

Name Nahuc _____

Standard form Anajue _____

Tribe ☐ Village ☒ Other ☐

Source Archivos de la Mision de la Purisima Concepcion. MS Copy,
Bancroft Library, p. 10, 1876.

Identification and remarks Rancheria mentioned in the archives of the
Mision de la Purisima Concepcion.

Senongading,

Nahuc

Chumashan

Nahuc: Rancheria tributary to La Purisima Mission.--Archivos de la Mision de La Purisima Concepcion, 10, MS, Copy, Bancroft Library, 1876.

Nahuca: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823. See Naccuc.

Nahucu: Rancheria mentioned in "Padron" or Register of La Purisima Mission, MS, 1822. See Nauco.

See also Nauco, Graciosa Nueva

Nahuey

Chumashan

Nahuey. A former Chumashan village near Purisima mission, Santa Barbara co., Cal.

Nahajuey.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861.

Nahuey.—Ibid.

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See also Nahajuey

·Nahuey or ·Nahajuey

Chumash

Rancheria tributary to La Purissima Mission, Calif. Taylor,
Calif. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861. Bancroft (after Taylor),
Native Races, I, 459, 1874.

See Anajoe

See also Nahajuey, Najagues or Najaué

·Nah'-wah

Midoo

Pā'-we-nan village near Fremont, on Sacramento River near
mouth of Feather River.

Nai-a-gutl

Yurok

Poh-lik village on lower Klamath river, Calif.

Gibbs in Schoolcraft's Archives, III, p 138, 1853. ~~Also~~

Spelled Nai-aguth by M'Kee, Ibid 634.

Naig

Hoo-koo-e-ko

Mewan
~~Ohonean~~

Naig. A former village, presumably Costanoan, connected with Dolores mission, San Francisco, Cal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861.

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Naig(Naique) and Anamas: Mentioned by first book of baptisms of Misión de San Francisco, MS, 1776-1810, as being rancherias of the Huimen tribe on Tiburón Peninsula (N of San Francisco Peninsula and opposite Angel Id). If this is true they are Mewan, not Ohonean.

See ^{also} Huimen

Naig

Hoo-koo-e-ko

Mewan

Rancheria tributary to Mission Dolores, San Francisco, Calif.
-Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861; Bancroft, Native
Races, I, 453, 1874.

Naig: Rancheria of Huimen tribe N of San Francisco Presidio
and opposite Angel Island, mentioned in Book of Bap-
tisms, San Francisco Mission. Spellings: Naig, Naique.--
Mision de San Francisco, Libro primero de Bautismos,
MS, 1776-1810.

See also Naique & Huimen.

Naijcopol

Naijcopol: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos,
Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Nacopol

Naila

Chumashan

Naila. A former Chumashan village near Purísima mission, Santa Barbara co., Cal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861.

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Naila

Chumashan

Rancheria tributary to La Purissima Mission, Calif.—Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861. Bancroft (after Taylor), Native Races, I, 458, 1874.

Naique

Hoo'-koo-e'-ko

Mewan
~~Ohonoan~~

Naique. A former village, presumably Costanoan, connected with Dolores mission, San Francisco, Calif.-Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861.

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See^{also} Huimen, Naig.

Naique

Hoo-koo-e-ko

Mewan

Rancheria tributary to Mission Dolores, San Francisco, Calif.-Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861; Bancroft, Native Races, I, 453, 1874.

Naique: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Francisco, MS, 1776-1810. See Naig.

See^{also} Huimen, Naig.

See

Naitquapalp

Naitqua palp: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos,
Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Nacopol

Anahlke

Na'iū

Sbshonean

na'iū: Cahuilla name for Hathaway Canyon, western boundary
of territory called Malkī. --W. D. Strong, Aboriginal
Soc. in Southern Calif., p. 165, May 1929.

Najabatabit

Najabatabit: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms,
San Fernando Mission (3 Indians, 1806).--Mision San Fer-
nando, Libro de Bautismos, 1797-1855.

Tribe _____

Name Najagues _____

Standard form Anajue _____

Tribe ☐

Village ☒

Other ☐

Source Archivos de la Mision de la Purisima Concepcion. MS Copy,
Bancroft Library, p. 10, 1876.

Identification and remarks Rancheria mentioned in the archives of the
Mission de la Purisima Concepcion.

Najagues or Najaué

Chumashan

Najagues or Najaué. -- Rancheria tributary to La Purisima Mission. -- Archivos de la Mision de La Purisima Concepcion, 10, MS Copy, Bancroft Library, 1876.

[Note: Nague and Nahuc are also names of rancherias given on the same list and all probably refer to the same rancheria, Nahuc being a misspelling for Nahue]

Najague, Najagui: Spellings for rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, La Purisima Mission, MS, 1788-1834.
See Najue.

See Anajue

Nojoguí

See also Nahajuey, Nahuey, Nague, Nahuc, Anejue, Anijui

Najalasegui

Chumashan?

Najalasegui: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de Santa Barbara, MS, 1786-1825.

Najalayegui

Chumashan?

Najalayegui: Rancheria near Santa Barbara, Calif., in 1785.-- Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., I, 466 (footnote), 1884.

Najalayegua: Rancheria between San Buenaventura and Purisima.--Bancroft (after Goycochea), Hist. Calif., I, 672.

Najalayegua, Najalaiegua, Najalasegui, Najalayegue: Spellings for rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de Santa Barbara, MS, 1786-1825.
See Snajalayegua

Najapol

Najapol: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

. See Nacopol

Tribe

Name Najaue

Standard form Anajue

Tribe ☐

Village ☒

Other ☐

Source Archivos de la Mision de la Purisima Concepcion. MS Copy,
Bancroft Library, p. 10, 1876.

Identification and remarks Rancheria mentioned in the archives of the
Mision de la Purisima Concepcion.

Najava

Najava: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Fernando Mission (4 Indians, 1804). Spellings: Najava 3 times; Najavait 1.--Mision San Fernando, Libro de Bautismos, 1797-1855.

Najayabit

Najayabit: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos,
Mision San Fernando, 1797-1855.

See Nacaya.

Najayabit: Rancheria mentioned in Books of Baptisms, San
Gabriel Mission (13 Indians). Spellings Najayabit 11
times; Najayana 2;--Mision de San Gabriel, Libros de
Bautismos, MS, 1771-1820.

Tribe _____

Name Najue _____

Standard form Anajue _____

Tribe ☐ Village ☒ Other ☐

Source Archivo de la Mision de Santa Ynez, Libros y Documentos.

Extracts made for Bancroft Library, MS, p. 10, 1877.

Identification and remarks Rancheria mentioned in the archives of the

Santa Ynez Mission.

Najue

Chumashan

Najue: Rancheria mentioned in La Purisima Mission Records (62 Indians). Spellings: Najue 63 times in Register, 1799-1804; Najue 2, Anajue 1 in Register, 1804-6; Anajue in Register 1814; Anajue in Register 1822; Nague, Najague, Najagui and Nayagui in Book of Baptisms, 1788-1834.; Hanajue, Anajue in Register, 1826.

Najue: Rancheria mentioned in Santa Ynez Mission Records (4 Indians). Spellings: Najue in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de Santa Ynez, 1804-1866; Anajue 4 times in Register of Santa Ynez Mission, 1803-1810 (Book 17, Archives of Parochial Church of Santa Barbara).

See also Nague, Najagues, Najaué, Nahuc.

Nájugui see Hájugui

Nā-kah'-we

Kahchiah

Pomoan

nékawī: Camp site on ridge E of Fuller Creek and 3/4 mi
from junction with Middle Fork Gualala River.--Barrett,
238, 1908.

Ethno-Geog. Pomo.

See nékawī

Nakankoyo

Mi-doo

Maidu village ^{Big meadows} ~~in~~ Plumas Co., Calif.

Dixon, The Northern Maidu, map plate 38, 1905.

See also Ná-kum,

·Nakankoyo

Midu

Nakankoyo (*Nákan kóyo*). A former village of the Maidu at Big Spring, in Big meadows, on the n. fork of Feather r., Plumas co., Cal. The name is sometimes used for the people of the whole valley.

(R. B. D.)

Nakankoyo.—Dixon in Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., XVII, pt. 3, map, 1905. **Nakû**.—Curtin, MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1885 (recorded as a division).

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·Nakhtskum

Yurok

Nakhtskum. A Yurok village on lower Klamath r., between Meta and Shregegon, n. w. Cal.—A. L. Kroeber, inf'n, 1905.

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See Nawt'skoo'

• na'kōca (=Nah'-ko-shah)

Pomo

Old village of "Coast Division" Pomo, Central dialect, on north bank of Brush creek about 5 1/2 mi. east of Manchester.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, ^{GROG P M} 164, Feb. 1908

Nakōshhēni

Modok

Lutuamian

• Nakōshhēni: Given by Gatschet as name (meaning 'at the dam') for Modoc camping place on Lost River at mouth of Tule Lake.--A.S.Gatschet, Klamath Indians, Contr. N. Amer. Ethn., Vol.2, Pt.1, p. xxxii, 1890.

See also Nakoshkeni

· Nakoshkeni

Nakoshkeni (*Nakōshkē'ni*, 'place of the dam'). A former Modoc settlement at the junction of Lost r. with Tule lake, Oreg.—Gatschet in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., II, pt. I, xxxii, 1890.

Lutooamian

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· Na'-kum

Mi-doo stock

Village at Big Meadows, Plumas Co. Calif.

Powers, Tribes of Calif., p. 282, 1877. (Vocab., Ibid. 588-596)

Na'-kum.-- Powell in Powers, Tribes of California, p. 586, 1877.

Nakum.-- Powell, ^{after Comore,} Linguistic Families, p. 100, 1891.

See also Nakankoyo.

Nalcuchepach

Nalcuchepach: Rancheria mentioned (1817) in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

Tribe Mountain Cahuilla

Name Nalgaliem

Standard form Nalgaliem

Tribe ☐

Village ☐

Other ☒ clan

Source W. D. Strong, Aboriginal Society in Southern California,

pp. 148, 154, May 28, 1929.

Identification and remarks Mountain Cahuilla clan with home at Saupalpa.

Clan also called Apapatcem.

Nalgaliem

Cahuilla

Shoshonean

nalgaliem: Alternative name for Apapatcem clan of Mt. Cahuilla. Headquarters at Saupalpa. --W.D. Strong, Aboriginal Soc. in Southern Calif, p.148, May 1929.

Nallquanan

Nallquanan: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, Ms, 1769-1822.

See Nellquanan.

Na-loh

Tribe in 'Betumki' Valley, ^[= Little Lake or Willits Valley, Mendocino Co.] ^{Pomoan} ~~near source of South Fork of Eel~~
~~river~~, Calif.--McKee, ~~Barbour & Wozneraft~~, Senate Ex. Doc.
1, 32nd. Cong. 1st. Sess. ^{Pt. 3,} ~~501~~ 502, 1851, also in Schoolcraft ⁽¹⁸⁵³⁾ III, 634,
spelled Nah-toh also by McKee, Ind., Dec. 4, Special Session 1853, 146.
and Naboh by Gibbs in Schoolcraft, III, 116, 1853. ~~and Naboh Ind. 604.~~
(Reprinted in Rept. Comm. Ind. Affs. for 1851, 240, 1851)

Nahlohs--Bancroft (after M'Kee but credited to Gibbs and
differently spelled), Native Races, I, 449, 1874.

Naloh--M'Kee ⁽¹⁸⁵¹⁾ in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, VI, 711, 1857.

See Naboh, Nah-toh, Nahlohs, Naloh

Nalpuah

Nalpuah: "Baptized the first child from the Tulares, born
in the rancheria of Nalpuah near the Tulares", 1798.--
Mision Santa Barbara, Libro de Bautismos, 1786-1825,
Ms Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Note: Error in Pinart's copy. Spelling in original MS
is Malpuah.

See also Malapua?

Namsuk

Namsuk: Rancheria mentioned once in Book of Baptisms,
San Miguel Mission, MS, 1792-1862.

Na-mun-sá-la-wa

Chumashan

Na-mun-sá-la-wa: Former rancheria in southern Ventura
County E of Kas-pat-ka-wa rancheria which was E of
Santa Ana Ranch.-- H. W. Henshaw, MS Vocabulary San
Buena Ventura Language (2 copies) Nos. 293 & 844, Bureau
Ethnology -

Na-na

Na-na : Rancheria mentioned 6 times in Book of Baptisms,
San Miguel Mission, MS, 1792-1862.

Nanaguani

Hookooeko

Mewan

Name of site of mission San Rafael, Marin County, Calif.,
founded in 1817.--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., II, 330, 1885.
"called by the natives Nanaguani"

Nanaguanui.--Ibid (after Payeras), 330, footnote.

Nanaguanui: Indian name of site where San Rafael Mission
was founded Dec. 14, 1817.-- Mision San Rafael, Libro de
Bautismos, 1818-1839, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft
Library.

[Note: Not to be confounded with Chumashan rancheria
Nanaguani on Santa Cruz Island, or Nan'-noo-tā-we at Napa.]

Nanaguanui: Name of site where San Rafael Mission was founded in 1817.--From San Rafael, Libros de Mision de Extractos por Thomas Savage, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Nanahuani

Nanahuani. A former Chumashan village on Santa Cruz id., Cal.

Nanahuani.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Apr. 24, 1863.

Na-na-wa'-ni.—Henshaw, Buenaventura MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1884.

Chumashan

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See also Na-na-wá-ni

Nanahuani

Chumashan

Former rancheria located by Taylor (Calif. Farmer, Aug. 21, 1863) on Santa Cruz Island.--Bancroft, Native Races, I, 459, 1874.

Nanaguani.-- Rancheria tributary to San Buenaventura Mission.-- From Extracts made from Archivo de la Mision De San Buenaventura, Libros de Mision, p. 28, 1877

[Not to be confounded with Nanaguani, the Indian name for site of San Rafael Mission, Marin Co.]

Nanaguani:
Records in Book of Baptisms, San Buenaventura Mission (56 Indians): Nanahuani 29 times; Nanaguani 3.

"Nanaguani on the opposite island "1; Nanaguan on the opposite island 2.-- Mision San Buenaventura, Libro de ^[over]
See also Na-na-wá-ni, Nanaguani, Nanaguan

Bautismos, MS, 1782-1808.

Nanagúani: Spelling occurring once in Book of Baptisms.
Santa Barbara Mission, 1786-1825, MS.

Nanahuani

Chumashan

Rancheria formerly on Santa Cruz Island, Calif.

--Taylor, Calif. Farmer, April 24, 1863. 'Bancroft (after Taylor), Nat. Races, I, 459, 1874.

Nanaja

Nanaja: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Nonajá.

Na-na-wa-ni

Chumashan

Na-na-wa-ni. --Former rancheria of Santa Cruz Island between the rancheria of Liyam and the E Point of the island.--H. W. Henshaw, MS Vocabulary San Buenaventura Language obtained at San Buenaventura, Nov. 1884.
(2 copies) Nos. 293 7 844, Bureau Ethnology.

See also Nanahuani, Nanaguani

Nan'-nah-mah

Midu

Midu rancheria on N side Yuba River below Tii'-ched-dow.

Told me by Blind Tom of Poo-soo'-ne. - *Cam*.

Nan'-noo-tā'-we [= Napa] Win

Wintcon

• Nan'-noo-tā'-we: Win tribe at Napa City, ~~and~~ reaching thence northerly and northeasterly to or beyond Berryessa Valley and eastern part of Pope Valley. Tribe sometimes called Wi'-kow from a former chief. Southern limit of tribe, Tuluca Creek, the boundary between the Nan'-noo-tā'-we and Poo'-e-win. ~~The Nan'-noo-tā'-we were called Tee-loos'-tee-e by the Poo'-e-win.~~ --Told me by an old Napa Man. - *cm*

Language same as Cortena 'Klet Win' - same informant. - *cm*

• Nanoa

Chumashan

Rancheria formerly near Pt. Conception, Calif. Discovered by Cabrillo in 1542. --Taylor, Calif. Farmer, April 17, 1863

See also Maquinanoa (which Taylor writes "Maquin, Nanoa")

Nä'-ö

Shoshonean

Chemeweve name for themselves. Told me by
Chememum man in Dec. 1912. - com.

Napa NAPA [Card 1
(Wi-kow, or Nan-noo-ta-we) Wintoon

Napa: Tribe in Napa Valley, Calif.

Napa: John S. Hittell, writing in 1860, says: "Tribe now extinct who formerly dwelt near the site of the present town of Napa"; and "The Napa Indians inhabited the Salvador Vallejo ranch of Entre-Napa--that is, the place between Napa River and Napa Creek".--Hesperian (Magazine), Vol. IV, No. 2, pp 55, 56, April 1860.

Napa.--San Francisco Weekly Bulletin, May 12, 1860 (from Napa Reporter, after J. S. Hittell).

Napa.--Taylor, Calif. Farmer, June 7, 1861 (quoted from Hittell)

Napa.--Franklin Tuthill states that the Napa tribe was nearly swept away by smallpox in 1838.--Tuthill History of Calif. 301, 1866.

Napa

Napa Indians.--Menefee, Hist. Sketch of Napa, Sonoma, Lake and Mendocina, p 19, 1873.

Napas.--Bancroft, Native Races, 1,363,451, 1874.

Napa:--Rancheria in vicinity of Mission Dolores, San Francisco, Calif.--Bancroft, Native Races, 1,453, 1874; dialect of Napa Valley III, 567,650, 1875.

Napa.--Powers, Tribes of Calif, 218, 1877.

Napá.--Tribe in Napa Valley, visited by Altimira in 1823. --Bancroft, Hist. Calif., II, 498 ft. note, 1885 ("plain, or Valley of Napa, named for the former Indian inhabitants").

Napa

One of six tribes, speaking different dialects and often at war, in Napa Valley, Calif., in 1831. "The Napa tribe occupied the lands between Napá R. and the creek near Napa City."--Memorial and Biog'l Hist. of North'n Calif., Lewis Pub'g Co., 161, 1891.

Napa.--Mason, Directions for Collectors of American Basketry, Bull. 39, U.S. Nat. Mus., p. 29, 1902. [erroneously referred to Sacramento River]

Napa: Tribe mentioned repeatedly in Sonoma Mission books.--Libros de Mision, San Francisco Solano, 1824-1837, Original MSS, Bancroft Library..

Spellings in Sonoma Mission Register (36 Indians): Napa 2 times; Napat. 1; Napian 1; Napato 20; Nap. 12.--Padron de la Mision de San Francisco Solano, Original MS, 1824-1833 (Bancroft Library)
[OVER]

Napa: Tribe mentioned once in Book of Baptisms, Mision
San Rafael, 1818-1839, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft
Library, 1878.

Napas and Napajos: Mentioned as separate tribes by José
Fernandez, Cosas de Calif., p. 91, MS, Bancroft Library
. 1876.

[OVER]

Napa

[Card 6
Wintoon

Napa. "Napa (upper Napa Valley)".-- Powell. Linguistic Families, p.136, 1891. [Name erroneously assigned to the Miyakma] tribe. The Napa are Win, Wintoon stock. - cm]

Napa

[Card 3
Wintoon

Napa.--Purdy makes the curious statement that in northern Lake Co. the word Napo means people.--Pomo Indian Baskets 2d Ed. p 7, 1902.

Napa

Poo'-e-win

[Card 7
Wintoon

Napa. A name of doubtful Indian origin, now used to designate a county, a town, a river, and a creek in California. So far as can be learned it was not used as a village name by either the Wintun or the Yukiian Wappo, the territories of both of which peoples embrace parts of Napa co., the boundary between them passing just n. of Napa City. Powers (Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 218, 1877) lists it as a Patwin tribe.
(S. A. B.)

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• Spoken of as a rancheria by Vallejo in 1836.--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., III, 456, 1885.

Napa

Nappa or Nan'-noo-tā'-we

[Card 4.
Wintoon

Napa Indians: "The Napa Indians lived near that town) and near Yount's ranch."--A.S. Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Mar. 30, 1860. [Napa]

Napagipū'lak

^{Olamantles ?}
Kah-chi-ah

^{Amerian}
Pomo

Old camp site of "Coast Division" Pomo, Southwestern dialect, about 1 mi. S of old village of Kabē'mali at Duncan ~~point~~ point and about 7 mi. SSE of mouth of Russian river.

Western Moquelumnan ^[=Olamantko] ~~dialect~~ name, from napa'gi, mussel, and pū'lak, pond.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., ^{Arch. & Eth.} vol. 6, 235, Feb. 1908

See Nah-pah-ge-poo-lahk.

Napajos

Napa Indians - (Win?)

Wintoon

Napajos and Napas: Mentioned as separate tribes by José Fernandez in Cosas de Calif., p. 91, MS, Bancroft Library, 1876.

Napajo: Northern Calif. tribe.--Mariano G. Vallejo, Hist. of Calif., Vol. 1, pp. 9, 12, MS Bancroft Library, 1875. Written Napajos, Ibid 12.

Napajos: Jose Vallejo mentions "a general uprising of the Cainameros, Suysunes, Licatiuts, Napajos, and other Indian tribes."--Jose de Jesus Vallejo, Reminiscencias Historicas de California, MS Bancroft Library, p. 141, 1874.

Napajos, Napatos: Both spellings used by Salvador Vallejo, Origen de los Indios de Calif., MS, Bancroft Library, pp. 5, 7, 1875.

Napanga

Napanga: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision San Fernando, 1797-1855.

See Mupunga.

Napato

Pooewin

Wintoon

Napato: Tribe mentioned repeatedly in Sonoma Mission books.
-- Libros de Mision, San Francisco Solano, 1824-1837,
Original MSS, Bancroft Library.

Spellings in Sonoma Mission Register (36 Indians): Napato
20 times; Napat 1; Napian 1; Napa 2., Nap 12.-- Padron de
la Mision de San Francisco Solano, Original MS, 1824-1833,
Bancroft Library.

Napato: Tribe tributary to Mission at Sonoma, Calif.--
Bancroft, Hist. Calif., III, 506, ft.note, 1885..

Napian, Nap.: Spellings in San José Mission Register (58
Indians).-- Lista Alfabetica de Neofitos [San José Mis-
sion, erroneously labeled Mision San Fernando] Original
MS, Bancroft Library.

See also Napa, Napian

Napas, Napa, Napatos: Spellings in Libro segundo de
Bautismos, Mision de San Francisco, MS, 1811-1870.

Napa, Napato: Spellings in Register of San Francisco
Mission, MS [1822].

Napatos: Tribe mentioned by Salvador Vallejo, Origen de
los Indios de Calif., MS, Bancroft Library, p. 5, 1875.
(Spelled Napajos on p. 7).

Napian

Napian: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San José Mission (155 Indians).--Mision de San José, Libro primero de Bautismos, MS, 1797-1830.

Napian, Nap.: Spellings in San José Mission Register.--Lista Alfabetica de Neofitos [San José Mission, erroneously labeled Mision San Fernando] Original MS, Bancroft Library.

Napobatin

Pomoan

Tribe name placed between Russian River and Clear Lake, Calif., on map in Bancroft, Native Races, I, opp. p.322, 1874.

See also Ná-po-batín, Napobatin

: Ná-po-batin

Pomo

Tribe on Clear Lake, Lake Co., Calif. comprises 6 bands or villages: Hula-napo, Habe-napo, Dah-no-habe, Möäl-ki, She-kom, & How-ku-ma. Gibbs (1852) in Schoolcraft, III, 110, 1853

(The name Ná-po-batin means 'many houses').

In the next paragraph Gibbs uses the name Napo-batin in a still broader sense, corresponding to Pomo of present day ethnologists. He says the language "of the Napo-batins, in its various dialects, seems to be one of the most extensive, reaching from the Sacramento range to the coast, and up as far as the headwaters of the Col River." - Ibid, 110.

Ná-po-batín

Pomoan

(for themselves) used by the Collective name of Hula-napo, Habe-napo, Dahno-habe, Möäl-kai, She-köm, and How-ku-ma, belonging to Clear Lake. Name means "many houses"; appellation not confined to themselves, "as they term the Russian River tribes the 'Boh-Napo-batín', or western many houses." - Gibbs, in Schoolcraft, III, 109-110, 1853. Also Napo-batins. - 110.

Napobatin. - Bancroft (after Gibbs) but ~~hyphens omitted~~ ^{inserted}, Native Races, I, 451, 1874.

[Olayome-cum]

Tribe living at Coyote valley, on Potos river, calls these bands Lu-pa-yu-ma, which, in their language, means "stone house" [same as Habe-napo] ~~is not, however, recognized by the Ná-po-batín themselves.~~ - Gibbs, Ibid 110.

See also Napobatin, Napobatim

• Napō'cal (or Danō'bidau)

Pomo

Modern camp site of "Upper Lake Division" Pomo,

Eastern dialect, on W shore of Upper lake at its N

extremity. Site called Fish camp by whites and Indians

~~From~~ Napo'cal, ^{from} ~~means~~ napo', village, and ca, fish.

Dano'bidau, means dano', mountain, and bida'u, low.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., ^{Arch. & Eth.} vol. 6, 191, Feb. 1908

• Napolea (or Malapoa)

Chumashan ?

Rancheria visited by Zalvidea in 1806.--Bancroft (after Zalvidea's Diary), Hist. Calif., II, 48 ft. note, 1885.

See Malapoa

. See also Lapolitana?

Nă-pó-shel

Shekum

Pomoan

Nă-pó-shel: Present rancheria of She'-kum tribe of Clear Lake Pomo on purchased land $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Upperlake village (on west side of road). Their own name, but location in opposite (west) side of Upper lake from their own territory - *Chum*

See also Napocal

Naquiapai

Naquiapai: Rancheria mentioned (1798) in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

Naranjo

Wikchumne

Yokut

Naranjo: Place in Wikchumne territory near Ironbridge.--
A.H. Gayton, Yokuts-Mono Chiefs & Shamans, p. 394, Oct 1930.

Narcisos

Mewko

Mewan

"Lachysmas, otherwise known as Narcisos": Mentioned together with the "Clinclas" as in conflict with the Tulare Indians.--Salvador Vallejo, Origen de los Indios de Calif., MS Bancroft Library 4, 1875.

[M.G. Vallejo states that Narciso was chief of the Ochejamnes and led them together with the Tagualames and Lachysmas against the Spanish in Napa Valley in April 1840. --M.G. Vallejo, Hist. Calif. MS Bancroft Library, 4:38, 125, 1875.

See also Lachysmas, Lakisumne, Lakissimneva.

Nar'-ko po'-mah

Tah'-too

Yukean

Nar'-ko po'-mah: Name given me by Pomoan Me-tum'-mah (of Little Lake Valley) for small band or 'tribe', apparently the inhabitants of a single rancheria (called Nar'-ko-po chut'-te') situated on Long Valley Creek just above the junction of Dutch Henry Creek, on the old road -- consequently between Sherwood and Long Valley. The people were called Chah-de-lā or 'middle people' and were said to be a mixed tribe consisting of both Sherwood Valley Athapaskans and Round Valley Tah'-to-mah. On the north they were in contact with the Kahto; on the east with the Tah'-to-mah; on the south with the Buk-kow'-hah po'-mah and Mah-to po'-mah. They lived and hunted on Dutch Henry Creek, which was their territory.-- cam

Later: Nar'-ko-po chut'-te was the westernmost band of the Yukean Tah'-too (or Tah'-doo) fishing up Dutch Henry Creek between the Athapaskan Kah'-to on the north and the Pomoan Mah-to'-mah on the south. -- cam

Nasaca

Nasaca: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Nesaca

na'sil

Ennesen

na'sil: ^{Salinas E} Ennesen name for former rancharia ^{(at Pleyto,} SE of San Antonio Mission. ~~at Pleyto~~. "na'sil means acorn atole."
-- J. A. Mason, Ethnology of Salinan Indians, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Am. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol. 10, No. 4, p. 107, Dec. 14, 1912.

Nasin

Nasin: Rancharia mentioned in Books of Baptisms, San Gabriel Mission (5 Indians). Spellings: Nasin twice; Naasin 2; Nahasin 2; Naasim 4.--Mision de San Gabriel, Libros de Bautismos, MS, 1771-1820.

Naslindiñ

'Hoopah?

Naslindiñ.-- Spoken of by Goddard in a 'hWilkut myth.--
P. F. Goddard, Chilula Texts, Univ. of Calif. Pubs., Amer.
Archaeol. & Ethnol., Vol. 10, No. 7, Nov. 1914.
[Note: Probably the village of Has-lin-ting, which God-
dard in his Hoopah literature spells Xaslindiñ.]

See Has-lin-ting ?

Nas-lin'-ko ké-ah

Athapaskan

Nas-lin'-ko ké-ah: Lolahnkōk name for "tribe" next south
of Garberville on west side South Fork Eel River.-- *cam*

Nahs-lin'-che-ké-ah: To-cho'-be ké-ah name for same people - *cam*

Natalliñki

Athapaskan

• Natalliñki: Given by Goddard as "Wailaki" village of the Slakaiya subtribe on east side main Eel River above Horseshoe Bend (10th village mentioned above Bend). -- P. E. Goddard, Habitat of Wailaki, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol. 20, pp. 104 & 109, 1923.

Natano

Hoopa

Athapaskan

Hoopa band (said to be same as Tishtanatan) mentioned by Lt. P. H. Ray in an article by O. T. Mason in S. G. Rept. for 1886, Pt. I, 207, 228, 230, 1889.

See Tish-tang-a-tang.

Natcete

Natcete: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Miguel Mission (2 Indians). Spellings: Natcete, Nacit.
-- Mision de San Miguel, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1792-1862.

Natchko

Poliklan

Natchko: Indian village on south bank Klamath River near mouth of Natchko Creek.-- Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation Map, Indian Office, 1912.

See Naht-skoo

Natcūta

Cahuilla

Shoshonean

natcūta: Former Mt. Cahuilla village about $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. E of Horse Canyon, several miles NW of Santa Rosa. -- W. D. Strong, Aboriginal Soc. in Southern Calif., p. 146, 1929.

natcūtakiktum: Mt. Cahuilla clan located in San Timoteo canyon, one of five clans brought to vicinity of Riverside as a guard against more distant raiding tribes in 1846. -- Ibid, p. 91, 148, 150, 1929.

Natllapaij

Natllapaij: Rancheria mentioned (1797) in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

Natoma

Natoma: Meyer states that Mormon Island ^(or Natoma) in American River was ~~also~~ called Natoma after a lost Indian tribe.--
Carl Meyer, Nach dem Sacramento, p. 292, 1855.

Nä-toon'-ä-tä See Noo-toon'-atah

Yokut

Tribe formerly on Kings River at Kingston. This pronunciation given me by Tā-dum-ne woman.

Natoonata; Na-too'-na-ta; Nä-toon'-ä-tä. Yokut tribe "formerly on Kings River north of Tulare Lake, near the abandoned town of Kingston, in the Lower Sonoran Zone. Nearly extinct." — Merriam: Dist. of Indian Tribes in the Southern Sierra and adjacent parts of San Joaquin Valley, Calif., Science NS XIX, 915, 916, June 17, 1904.

See Noo-too-nä-tah etc

Nats-koo

Village on left (South) bank Klamath River, Calif. - ^{Yurok} Paris H. Folsom
in Rpt. Comm. Ind. Affs. for 1885, 266, 1885.

See Naut-skoo

See ~~also~~ Nox-co, Noht-scho.

Natuals

Natuals: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision
Santa Cruz, 1791-1835, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft
Library 1878.

See Notuals

See also Notuals, Nutuals

Naubojich

Naubojich : Rancheria mentioned (in 1796) in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Juan Capistrano, MS, 1777-1846.

Nauco

Chumashan

Nauco: Rancheria tributary to La Purisima Mission.--
Archivos de la Mision de La Purisima Concepcion, 10,
MS Copy, Bancroft Library, 1876.

Nauco: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos,
Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823. See Naccuc.

Nauco: Rancheria mentioned in La Purisima Mission Records
(62 Indians). Spellings: Nauco 62 times in Register,
1799-1804; Nauco 2; Nauco 1 in Register, 1804-6;
Nauco or Graciosa Nueva in Register, 1814; Nauco or
Graciosa Nueva 8, Nahucu or Graciosa Nueva; Nauco in
Book of Baptisms, 1788-1834. ^ 22

nauhañavitcem: Mt. Cahuilla clan, subdivision of Wiwañistam, with clan home at Wiliya. Name means "people living in center". --W.D. Strong, Aboriginal Soc. in Southern Calif., p. 148, **May** 1929.

Naujupol

Naujupol: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Nacopol.

Nauni

Shoshonean

Name for Comanches, or Jetans.—Bancroft, Native Races, I, 473, 1874. "The Comanches, Jetans, or Nauni."

Na-uni

Name signifying 'life people,' Comanche name for themselves.--Ibid (after Prichard, 1855), 473.

Niyuna (after Schoolcraft), Ibid, p.473. "The tribe called themselves Niyuna." (See Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, V, 576, 1855.)

Näuni.--"Comanche, or Näuni."--Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, IV, 369, 1854. Written "Nauni, or Comanche" on p.552. Name only in both places.

See also Na-uni, Niyuna, Comanches, Jetans, Näuni, Niuni

(over)

Nau-wan'-a-tats

Shoshonean

~~Piute~~ Tribe or band in Moapa Valley, eastern Nevada.—Powell & Ingalls, Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1873, 50, 1874.

also
See Nü-vah'-ahn-dits, Nu-a'-gun-tits
See Paranagatsen

Näuni. -- Vocabulary of Näuni or Comanche in Schoolcraft,
Indian Tribes, II, 494-505, 1852.

Na-ü-ni or Comanches. -- Schoolcraft, Indian Tribes,
II, 125, 1852.

Näuni. -- Ibid., 125.

Nauwanatats

Shoshonean

• **Nauwanatats** (*Nau-wan'-a-tats*). A Paiute band formerly living in or near Moapa valley, s. e. Nev.; pop. 60 in 1873.—Powell in Ind. Aff. Rep. 1873, 50, 1874.

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See Nu-vah'-an-dits

Kupa

Nauwilot

Shoshonean

nauwilot: Nickname meaning "louse" used for Kavalim clan of Cupeño at Kupa. --W.D. Strong, Aboriginal Soc. in Southern Calif., p. 186, **May 28, 1929.**

Na-wá-ni

Chumashan

- Na-wá-ni.-- Former rancheria in SW part of Santa Rosa Island.-- H. W. Henshaw, MS Vocabulary San Buenaventura Language obtained at San Buenaventura, Nov. 1884 (2 copies Nos. 293 & 844, Bureau Ethnology.
(Spanish spelling Nawany, quoted from educated halfbreed.)

See also Nawany

· Naw-e'-te-kel

Nōm'-lak-ke

Wintoon

- Naw-e'-te-kel (or Noi'-te-kel): Name applied by Nōm'-lak-ke of Paskenta to their village about 2 miles east of big spring at Ken'-to-pul, which is about 1-1/2 miles south of Elder Creek. - *cam*.

Nawiyat

Shoshonean

·Nawiyat.--Chemehuevi name for "the Serrano-speaking Indians of Tejon Creek and vicinity (Gitanemuk;" called by the Mohave, Kuvahaivima.)--A. L. Kroeber, Journ. Am. Folk-Lore, vol. 21, 242, 1908.

See Ke'-tan-ä-moo'-kun

Naw'-to-koi'-yo

Midoo

·Naw'-to-koi'-yo (Ti', Ti'-e): Names applied by the Kow'-wahk of Nevada City to Mooretown tribe [Kum-mo'-win], reaching north to Buck's ranch, and to people at Enterprise & Bald Rock. [Ti = West]. Info-can

See: Ti'-e, Nō'-to-koi'-yo

·Nawt'-skoo or ·Naht-skoo or ·Nahcht-skoo

Po-lik-lah

·Nawt'-skoo: Polikla name for their village on south bank Klamath River between Met-tah and Hā-mēs¹. Given me by woman of Kō'-tep.

Frank Isles, a full blood from Requa, pronounces it Naht-skoo or Nahcht-skoo and says it is about 1/4 mile above Wer-er-ger on opposite side of river.-- cam.

See Naht-skoo

Notchico,

See also Noht-scho, Nox-co, Nats-koo, Nakhtskum, Notch-co,

· Nawt'-skoo'

Po-lik-lah

'Yurok' ^{name for their} village on left (S) bank Klamath River between He-mēh' ch and Met-tah'. (Given me by woman of Kō'-tep.-cam)

Written Notch-co by Lucy Thompson, see see.

See also Noht-scho, Nox-co, Nats-koo, Nakhtskum, Notch-co

Naxayabit

Naxayabit: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos,
Mision San Fernando, 1797-1855.

See Nacaya.

Naxjalajagua

Chumashan?

Naxjalajagua, Naxalayegua: Spellings for rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de Santa Barbara, MS, 1786-1825.

See Snajalayegua

Nayaba

Nayaba: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Fernando Mission (5 Indians). Spellings: Nayaba 4 times Nayabaa 1.--Mision San Fernando, Libro de Bautismos, 1797-1855.

Nayababit: Rancheria mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Gabriel, MS, 1771-1820. See Najayabit.

Nayagui

Chumashan

Nayagui: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de La Bautismos, Mision de La Purisima Concepcion, MS, 1788-1834.

See Najue

Nayamu

Nayamu: Spellings for rancheria in Book of Baptisms, San Rafael Mission: Nayamu 2 times; Nayama 1; one record "rancherias Nayamu and Sottomcot."-- Mission San Rafael, Libro de Bautismos, 1818-1839, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also Nayama

- Nebō' cēgūt (= Nebosh'-ā-gūt)

Athapascan

Old village site, on Wilson ranch about 1 mi. W of Laytonville.

From ne, ground, bō'ce, hump, and gūt, on top.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., ^{Arch & Eth.} vol. 6, 282, Feb. 1908

Ne'-ce-non

Same as Ne'-se-non, which see

Midoo etoh

See Nis-se-nan, Neeshenam &c

Necshenam

Midoo

• Necshenam: Mentioned in Memorial of Northern Calif.
Ind. Assn.--Sen. Doc. No. 131, 58th Cong., 2d Sess., p. 10,
1904.

See Ne-se-nan

See also Neeshenam, Nissenan,

Necsuni

Necsuni: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Luis Obispo Mission. (2 Indians). Spellings: Necsuni, Nucsuni.-- Mision de San Luis Obispo, Libro primero de Bautismos, MS, 1772-1823.

Ned's tribe

Michopdo

Miduan

Ned's tribe: Mentioned as Indians in vicinity of Chico, Butte Co., Calif. Also called Chico Indians.-- Marysville Weekly Express, June 12, 1858.

Tribe _____

Name Neecuil _____

Standard form Amejui _____

Tribe ☐

Village ☒

Other ☐

Source Mision de San Diego, Libro de Bautismos, MS, _____

1769-1822 _____

Identification and remarks _____

Neecuil

Neecuil: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Amejui

Neeshenam[s] su Ne-ce-non & Ne-se-nan
Southern division of foothills Midos.

Midoo

Powers, The California Indians, Overland Monthly, vol. 10, 324,
April 1873; Ibid, The Neeshenams, Vol. 12, 21-31, Jan. 1874; Ibid, vol. 13,
549, Dec. 1874.

Powers, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., V, 374, 1875.

Gatschet, Ind. Languages Pacific States, Mag. Am. Hist. 1, 160, 1877.
Thompson & West, Hist. Sacramento Co., Calif., 25, 1880.

Neeshenams. — Bancroft, Nat. Races of Pac. States, Vol. I, pp.
386, 393, ^{451, 456,} 1874; Vol. III, p. 532; 648. "On Yuba and Feather rivers, I, 451.
Neeshenam, Ibid, p. 397; Neshenam, Ibid, p. 389. "III, 648, 649.
III, 531, 545, 546, ^{566, 649,} 1875. Classification III, 566.

See Nissenan

Over

Nehlchikyokaiya

Athapaskan

- Nehlchikyokaiya & Neltcikyokaiya: Given by Goddard as
"Wailaki" subtribe on east side main Eel River between
North Fork Eel and McDonald Creek.-- P. E. Goddard,
Habitat of the Wailaki, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Arch. & Ethnol.,
Vol. 20, pp. 100, 109 & map, 1923.

Neeshenam vocabulary of 16 words.--Bancroft (after Powers),
Native Races, III, 652, 1875.

• Ne'iyi

Athapascan

Old village site, on S bank of S Fork ~~of~~ Eel river about 3 mi. S of Branscomb.

From ne, ground, and yi'ū, under (^{probably meaning that}) ~~Village possibly~~ located under projecting ridge.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., ^{Arch. & Eth.} vol. 6, 282, Feb. 1908

• Nek'an-ni'

Athapaskan

• Nek'an-ni': Athapaskan Coast tribe formerly inhabiting Cape Mendocino and adjacent region from Bear River Hills on the north to Mattok River on the south, & reaching inland (eastward) to the headwaters of Bear River. They were in contact with the following tribes: on the north, the We'got of lower Eel River; on the northeast the northern division of the Lassik; on the southeast, the Lolahnikok of the Bull Creek region; on the south, the Mattol, closely related to themselves. Told me by a very old Nek'an-ni' woman, who states that her language is essentially the same as Lassik and Mattol. Nekanni' is the proper name of her tribe as spoken by her own people. - ~~can~~

• Ne kawī

Kah-chi'-ah

Pomo

Old camp site of "River Division" Pomo, Southwestern dialect, about 3/4 mi. ENE of confluence of Fuller creek with middle Fork ~~of~~ Gualala river.

From ne'ū, to lay anything down, ka, water or spring, and wi, place.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., ^{Arch. & Eth.} vol. 6, 238, Feb. 1908

See Nā-kah'-we.

Nelcelchumnee

Mewan ?

Nelcelchumnee. Given as one of the tribes on Fresno res., Cal., in 1861, numbering 85 (Ind. Aff. Rep., 219, 1861). Apparently the only mention of the tribe, which is presumably Moquelumnan.

Handbook Am. Indians

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Nelcelchumnees]

Tribe mentioned as represented by 85 persons on Fresno reservation in 1862. - Rept. Commr. Ind. Affairs (for 1862) 359, 1863.

Nelcelchumnees.-- A.S. Taylor, Calif. Farmer, June 12, 1863 (after Rept. Commr. Ind. Affairs for 1862).

Nelcupach

Nelcupach: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Milcuespach.

• Nel-et'-te-man

Nōm'-lak-ke

Winton

• Nel-et'-te-man: Name applied by Nōm'-lak-ke of Paskenta to their village on Salt Creek at Newville, on hill on north side present school house.-- *cam*.

Nellemo

Nellemo: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Mellmó.

Nelljajó

Diegueno

Yuman

Nelljajó: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Mellajó.

Nellmole

Nellmole. A rancheria belonging to the former Dominican mission of San Miguel de la Frontera, w. coast of Lower California, about 30 m. s. of San Diego, Cal. Its inhabitants spoke a Diegueño dialect.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, May 18, 1860.

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Nellmole

(Mission, Lower California,

Rancheria ^{near} ~~at~~ San Miguel, about 30 miles south of San Diego, Calif.--Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Vol.XIII, No.13, May 18, 1860

Nellquanan

Nellquanan: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Diego Mission (2 Indians, 1798). Spellings: Nellquanan, Nallquanan.-- Mission de San Diego, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1769-1822.

Neltcañkat

Athapaskan

- Neltcañkat: Given by Goddard as "Wailaki" village of the Baskaiya subtribe on east side main Eel River ~~4 or~~ 5 or 6 miles below mouth of North Fork Eel.-- P.E. Goddard, Habitat of Wailaki, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol. 20, pp. 102 & 109, 1923.

Neltciokyokát

Athapaskan

- Neltciokyokát: Given by Goddard as "Wailaki" village of the Nehlchiyokaiya subtribe on east side main Eel River about 2 miles above mouth of North Fork Eel.-- P.E. Goddard, Habitat of Wailaki, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol. 20, pp. 100, 109 & map, 1923.

Nemesia

Nemesia: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San José Mission (1 Indian).--Mision de San José, Libro primero de Bautismos, MS, 1797-1830.

Ne-mil-ches misprint for We-mil-ches

Yokut

Tribe signing treaty at Camp Belt, Kings river, Calif., May 13, 1851. Barbour, Senate Ex. Doc. 4, Special Session, p 254, 1853. Lived between Kings & Kameah rivers.

Written We-mil-ches in 18 Calif. Treaties

See Wemilche, Wimilchi, etc

Nempay

Nempay: Rancheria mentioned (1820) in Libro de Bautismos,
Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

Nem-sě-we

Midoo

• Nem-sě-we: Mitchōpdo name (meaning 'big creek') for vil-
lage of foothills tribe at place called Nimshew, 15
miles NE of Chico. Told me by Jack Frango, full-blood
Mitchōpdo.--*dam*

Nemshan (~~the~~ terminal n probably typographical error for u) Midoo

~~Gentile~~ Rancheria in Sacramento Valley, Calif.
Bancroft, Native Races Pacific States, Vol. I, p450, 1874.

Prob. same as Nemshoo in Nemshaw

[Note: Typographical error for Nemshau, shown by comparison with Sutter's lists]

See Nem-shaw, Nem'-shoo.

Nemshoos

~~Band~~ "in eastern Placer Co." (?) Calif. [probably same as Nemshous]
Bancroft, Native Races Pacific States, Vol. I, p450, 1874.

Spelled also Nim-sus ^{and Nim-sirs,} which see.

See also Nem'-shoo, etc

• Nemshous

See Nemshoo

Band between Bear and American Rivers, Calif.

Bancroft, ^(after Sutter) Native Races Pacific States, Vol. I, p⁴⁵⁰~~449~~, 1874.

• Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Vol. XIII, June 8, 1860.

• Bancroft, Native Races, III, .566, 1875 (classification).

See Nem-shoo

Nōng-lě chun-tung

Huss

Athapaskan

• Nōng-lě chun-tung: Hah'-wun-kwut name for village on Smith River 2 or 3 miles above Smith River bridge. Told me by Sam Lopez, full-blood Hah-wun-kwut. -- cm

Probably 5 or 6 miles above Smith River mouth

Nennequi

Band of Eslen^{tributary to Carmel Mission} - Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Vol. XIII, No. 9,
April 20, 1860; Bancroft, Native Races, I, 454, 1874.

Nennequi

Esselenian

Nennequi. A former village connected with San Carlos mission, Cal., and said to have been Esselen. — Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Apr. 20, 1860.

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Nen'-tes-ki'-meh

Athapaskan

Hoilet'ha or h'Wilkut village on Redwood Creek.

Told me by h'Wilkut. - ~~can~~

Nepomuceno - See San Juan Nepomuceno. Olhonean

• Nep-pe

Olhonean

- Nep-pe: "The San José tribe were nicknamed Ah-kwa'-nah and also Nep-pe, these being two common words in the language, the former meaning 'no hay' and the latter 'este'." [Information from Angela, an old Olhonean woman at Pleasanton rancheria.] -- In letter to me from J. P. Harrington, 1921.^{com}

• Ner-er'-ner & Ner-er-nits

Yurok

'Tribe' at Os-sā-gon (Gold Bluff) on coast about 8 miles south of Klamath Mouth, at edge of timber. Told me by Yurok at Klamath Mouth. - (com); also later by Mrs. Lucy Thompson of Pekwan, a full blood Po-lik-lah (or Yurok), who states that the Ner-er'-ner speak practically the same language as herself. - com.

Later: Worked with Ner-er'-ner at their home at Trinidad Bay ^{Oct. 1920} Aug. 1921.

Neryitmurm

Ner-er-ner

Polikla

Neryitmurm: Given by Kroeber as either a separate village or on Big Lagoon, or part of Opyuweg; not shown on his map.--
Kroeber, Hdbk Inds Calif, p 10, 1925

See O-pyūweg

Nesaca

Nesaca: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Diego, Mission (4 Indians). Spellings Nesaca twice; Nasaca---
Mision de San Diego, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1769-1822.

Ne'-sem Gow'-wahk

Midoo

- Ne'-sem Gow'-wahk (Kow'-wahk, Wurta'-ta Gow'-wahk, & To'-sow-wan'-no--rancheria name): Their own name for own tribe in hills between American & Yuba Rivers, Nevada City region & northerly to San Juan & Challenge. - can

See: Kow'-wahk

Ne'-se-non (Same as Nis'-se-non)

Midoo stock

Tribe reaching from North Fork American River south to Middle Fork Cosumnes, and at one point (west of Mt. Orcum & about a mile west of Aukkum postoffice) sending a narrow tongue southwesterly past Plymouth to the north side of Dry Creek 3 miles NW of Ione, where they met the Me-wuk (whom they called Ko'-ne). Here, on a knoll on the north side of the road near the clay shed at the Q ranch, was a village called Lok'-low - the southernmost and westernmost point occupied by the Nis-se-non tribe.

Members of the tribe at Gold Hill and pronounced the tribal name Ne'-se-non (meaning people).

See Neshenams

Neshanacks

Midu

Tribe placed between Yuba and American rivers, Calif., south of the Touserlemnies, on map in Bancroft, Native Races, I, opp. p.322, 1874.

See Nishinam, Neshenam &c

Neshenams

Midon

"The Indians living in the vicinity of the upper Cosumnes, including the Dry Creek Indians, called themselves Neshenams." History of Amador Co. by J. D. Mason, 256, Oakland, 1881.

See Ne'-se-non, Ni'-shi-nam

Nes-mel-che

Yokut

Nes-mel-che: Subtribe N of Kings River "not definitely located". -- Geo. W. Stewart, Yokut Inds of Kaweah Region, Sierra Club Bull., Vol. 12, No. 4, 389, note on map opp. 388, 1927.

Nes-te'-be

Mat-tōl'

Athapaskan

Nes-te'-be: Former Mat-tōl' village on present Goff ranch on bench on north side Mattole River about 3 miles upstream from ocean. Told me by Joe Duncan, a full blood Mat-tōl'. -- *cm*

Netacbi'

(Not given as village)

Athapaskan

Netacbi': Given by Goddard as noted fishing place of the "Wailaki" in bed of main Eel River 2/3 mile below mouth of McDonald Creek. May have belonged to either the Ninkannichkaiya or Neltcikyokaiya subtribe.--P.E. Goddard, Habitat of Wailaki, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol. 20, pp. 99, 109 & map, 1923.

Netcedetcañkat

Athapaskan

• Netcedetcañkat: Given by Goddard as "Wailaki" village of the Chiskokaiya subtribe on east side main Eel River in Horseshoe Bend just above upper turn of river.--P.E. Goddard, Habitat of Wailaki, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Amer. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol. 20, p. 106, 1923.

Not far below Coffman's

• Netce'ligût (=Nech-e-lē-gut)

Athapascan

Old village site, about 9 mi. nearly due W of Laytonville and about 3 mi. SE of confluence of ~~the~~ E Fork of ~~the~~ S Fork of Eel river with ~~the~~ S Fork of Eel river (On top of ridge between ~~these~~ two streams and on property of ~~Mr.~~ Jacob Lamb).

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., ^{Arch. & Eth.} vol. 6, 281, Feb. 1908

Netela

Tribe formerly at San Juan Capistrano, as recorded by Hale in 1846. - Hale, Ethnography U.S. Expl. Expd., 222, 567, 569, 570-629, 1846. Hale gives a few plurals and possessives (567), and a moderate vocabulary (No. 17 of vocabs., pp. 570-629), from which he detects relationship with the Shoshone.

Many of the words given by Hale are the same as in my vocabulary of the Cahuenga. Linguistic affinity with Cahuilla and Kechi pointed out by Turner. - Pacific R.R. Reports, III, pt. 3, pp. 76-77, 1856. Buschmann, Die Sprachen Kizh und Netela, 4°, Berlin, title page, pp. 50 lot seq. 1856.

Ne-tela ("my speech") or Cham-tela ("our speech"), and Lamancus are names that have been applied to the Juaneño or San Juan Capistrano Indians. - Kroeber, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Arch. & Eth. Vol. 4, 149, ^{1907;} Vol. 8, 6, 1908. Latham states that the Netela language as given by Hale "is the same as the San Juan Capistrano of Dr. Coulter." - Proc. Philological Soc. London III, 76, 1854; ^{over}

Glid Opuscula, 303, 1860.

Netela

See also Bancroft, Native Races, III, ^{568, 660,} 674, 675, 676, 678, 1875.
^ (vocab. and gram. notes)

Netela-Kij

Term used by Latham in 1853 for ^{language represented by} "the San Gabriel and San Juan [Capistrano] numerals of Mofrae". - Latham, Proc. Philological Soc. London, VI, 76, 1854; *Lind Opuscula*, 304, 1860.

See Netela and Kij.

Nethekī

Cahuilla

Shoshonean

nethekī: Means "net's place". Name sometimes applied to central village at Wiliya, north of San Ysidro in Los Coyotes canyon. -- W. D. Strong, *Aboriginal Soc. in Southern Calif.*, p. 158, May 1929.

Netjanel

Netjanel: Rancheria mentioned in 'Padron' or Register of San Luis Rey and Pala Missions, MS, no title or date.

See Metganal.

Net-tin-ah-be

Mat-tōl'

Athapaskan

Net-tin-ah-be: Former Mat-tōl' village on present Clark Ranch near Petrolia schoolhouse. Told me by Joe Duncan, a full blood Mat-tōl'.--*com*

Neuch-Teus

Mew-wah

Mewan

Neuch-Teus: Given in report of Major Savage's expedition against the Yosemite Indians (1851) as tribe having rancheria on South Fork Merced, 25 miles from Yosemite Valley. Name of chief Pan-Wache.--Daily Alta California, April 23, 1851.
Spelled Nuch-tuos (chief Pon-watchi, Pon-watch), Ibid June 14, 1851.

See Noot-choo

See also Nootchoos, Nook-choos, Nut-chu, Neut-chu

People / Mountains

New-ma Toy-ab-be-mah (meaning Mountain people)

Piute

Name given the Piute Mt. Indians (New-oo-ah) by the Bishop Creek Piute. Told me by the latter. - C. M.

Neut-chü

Mewan

Bunnell, Discovery of Yosemite, p.168, 3d ed., 1892.

Sfult Noot-chü *ibid.* p 43.

Sfult Noot-choo *ibid.* p. 223

See also Noot-chu

Nevada

Midoo

About 200 "Yuba or Nevada Indians" on Nome Cult Indian farm in 1858. - Vincent E. Geiger, Agent, in,

(*ibid.*)
Rept. Comm. Ind. Affairs for 1858, pp. 640-41, ~~652~~ 653, 1858.
~~558~~ Mess. & Docs. H.R. 35th Cong. 2d Sess. Ex. Doc. 2.
"Yubas and Nevadas" mentioned by S. Bailey in same report (*ibid.* 652, 1858); and "Nevada Indians" (*ibid.* 658, 659) by Simon P. Sturme.

Nevadas.-- 25 on Nome Lackee Reserve in 1862.-- Rept. Commr. Ind. Affairs for 1862, 359, 1863.

Nevadas.-- A. S. Taylor, Calif. Farmer, June 12, 1863 (after Commr. Ind. Affairs for 1862).

See Yubas, Noi-yu-cans,

[OVER]

Nevada: Tribe on Nome Lackee Reservation.--Humboldt
Times, May 3, 1856; Same in Sacramento Daily Democratic
State Journal, April 17, 1856.

Nevada Indians: Mentioned as being taken with the Yuba
Indians from Nome Lackee to Nome Cult Reservation.--
Sacramento Daily Democratic State Journal, August 6, 1856.

Nevadas See Yubas and Noi-yu-cans Midoo
E.A. Stevenson in Rpt. Indian Affairs for 1856, 802, 1857.
Geiger, Ibid for 1859, 807, 1860 (used loosely for Midoo tribes along
Sierra foothills east of Sacramento River).
Sineh Doc. 2, 36 Comp. 1st Session

Nevada: There were a couple of "Nevada squaws" on the Nome
Cult Farm in 1860.--Deposition of George Rees in Majority
& Minority Reports, Special Joint Committee [Calif. Legis-
lature] on the Mendocino War, p. 17, 1860.

Nevadas.--Ibid, p. 37.

Yubas, Noi-yu-cans

Nevichumnes see Newatchumne Mewan
Tribe or subtribe on east side lower Sacramento River, Calif.
Name given J. D. Dana by John A. Sutter of Sutter's Fort in 1841.
Word for water 'kik' (= keek). - Hale, Eth. U.S. Expl. Exped.
630, 1846; Bancroft, Native Races, I, 450, 1874.

See also Newatchumne, Newichumne,

Newatchumne

Mewan

Newatchumne. -- Tribe of wild Indians or Gentiles in lower Sacramento Valley in country E of San Joaquin & Sacramento rivers. Population in Nov. 1846, 61 (31 males & 30 females). -- E.A.Gatten's Census of Indian Population made for John A. Sutter's Report to Sec'y of State, Dec. 20, 1847. In Documents for the Hist. of Calif., 1846-49, MS, Bancroft Library.

Newatchumne. -- Bancroft [after Sutter, 1847], Native Races, I, 450, 1874. Written Newichumne, Ibid, III, 549, 466, 1875.

Newatchumne, Newutchumne, Newutchumnes, Newuthumne. -- Spellings in Sutter's Diary. Pachatu, chief of the Newuthumne. -- New Helvetia, Sutter's Diary of Events from 1845-48, pp. 106, 164, 188, MS, Copy, Bancroft Library, 1881.

See Nevichumnes

New-chow-we

Shoshonean
So PIUTE

New-chow-we. -- C.C.Royce. -- 18th Ann.Rept.Bur.Eth.for 1896-97, Part 2: p.783, 1899 publ.1901 .

Newchowwe. -- Ibid: p.957.

See also Nuchawayi

Newichumne

Mewan

Tribe in lower Sacramento Valley. — Bancroft, Native Races, III, 566, 1875. ^{649,} Written Newatchumne, Ibid, I, 450, 1874.

Newichumni. — Powell. Linguistic Families, p. 93, 1891.

See also Newatchumne, Nevichumne, Newichumni

Newichumni

Mewan

• **Newichumni.** A division of the Miwok, formerly living between Cosumnes and Mokelumne rs., Cal.

• **Nevichumnes.** — Hale, Ethnog. and Philol., 630, 1846.

• **Newatchumne.** — Bancroft, Nat. Races, I, 450, 1874.

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• New-oo'-ah

• Newooah. Tribe in ^{So. Piute} mts south of Kern River, ^{Shoshonean} Calif. —

Merriam, Science, NS XVII, 826, May 22, 1903 (earliest use of name; spelled also Neewoo'ah on same page).

New-oo'-ah, a Piute tribe "on Piute Mountain and neighboring region, from Kelso Creek on the north nearly to

Tehachapi on the south, in Upper Sonoran zone. The name of this tribe in the languages of their neighbors, the Yowelmanne and Pakanépul, is Kow-ā'-sah or Kah-wis'-sah." Merriam: Dist. of ~~Sierra~~ tribes in Southern Sierra, Science, NS XIX, 916, June 17, 1904.

Indian

Called Ah-koo-toot'-se-am (changed Ah-koo'-toos & Toot'-se-yam) by Teyan Indians particularly by the Toololmën-chm.

See also Kah-wis'-sah, Kow-ā'-sah, Kah-wi'-ā-sü, Kah-wis-sa.

• New River Indians

[See Tlo-höm-tah'-hoi]

Shastan?

New River Indians. A subsidiary branch of the Shasta who occupied the forks of Salmon r., Siskiyou co., Cal., from a few miles above the junction (the lower parts of those streams being inhabited by the Konomihu), and also the head of New r.

They have no names for themselves. Their language is much closer to that of the Shasta proper than is that of the Konomihu, but it is clearly a separate dialect. See Dixon in Am. Anthropol., VII, no. 2, 1905. (R. B. D.)

Amutakhwe.—A. L. Kroeber, inf'n, 1903 (Hupa name). Djalitason.—Ibid. (Chimariko name).

Error: They did not reach any part of Salmon River.

They had a name for their tribe, namely, Tlo-höm-tah'-hoi

Language very remote from Shaste and equally remote from Konomicho.
Chm

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New River IndiansKam-me-iYuman

• New River Indians: "Live along New River, 60 miles west from ^{Fort} Yuma, and near San Diego." Estimated at about 750, all told. - Lt. Roger Jones in Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1869, p. 658, 1869.

New River IndiansKam-me-iYuman

Tribe on New River, ^{60 miles} west of ^{Yuma on} the Colorado, and south of Salton Sea. - Col. Roger Jones, in Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1869, 216, 1870; quoted by Bancroft, Native Races, I, 458, 1874.

New River Shasta [Tlo-hom-tah-hoi-cam] Shastan[?]
Name given by Roland Dixon to tribe of Shasta family
living on river of same name in NW California. - Dixon,
Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. XVII, 385, July 1907.

Newuk (Typog. error for Mewuk)

Mewan

• Newuk: L.A. Dorrington, Indian agent. Mention only.--

Chico [Calif.] Enterprise, March 9, 1927.

See Méwuk

See also Miwok & Newuka

Newuka

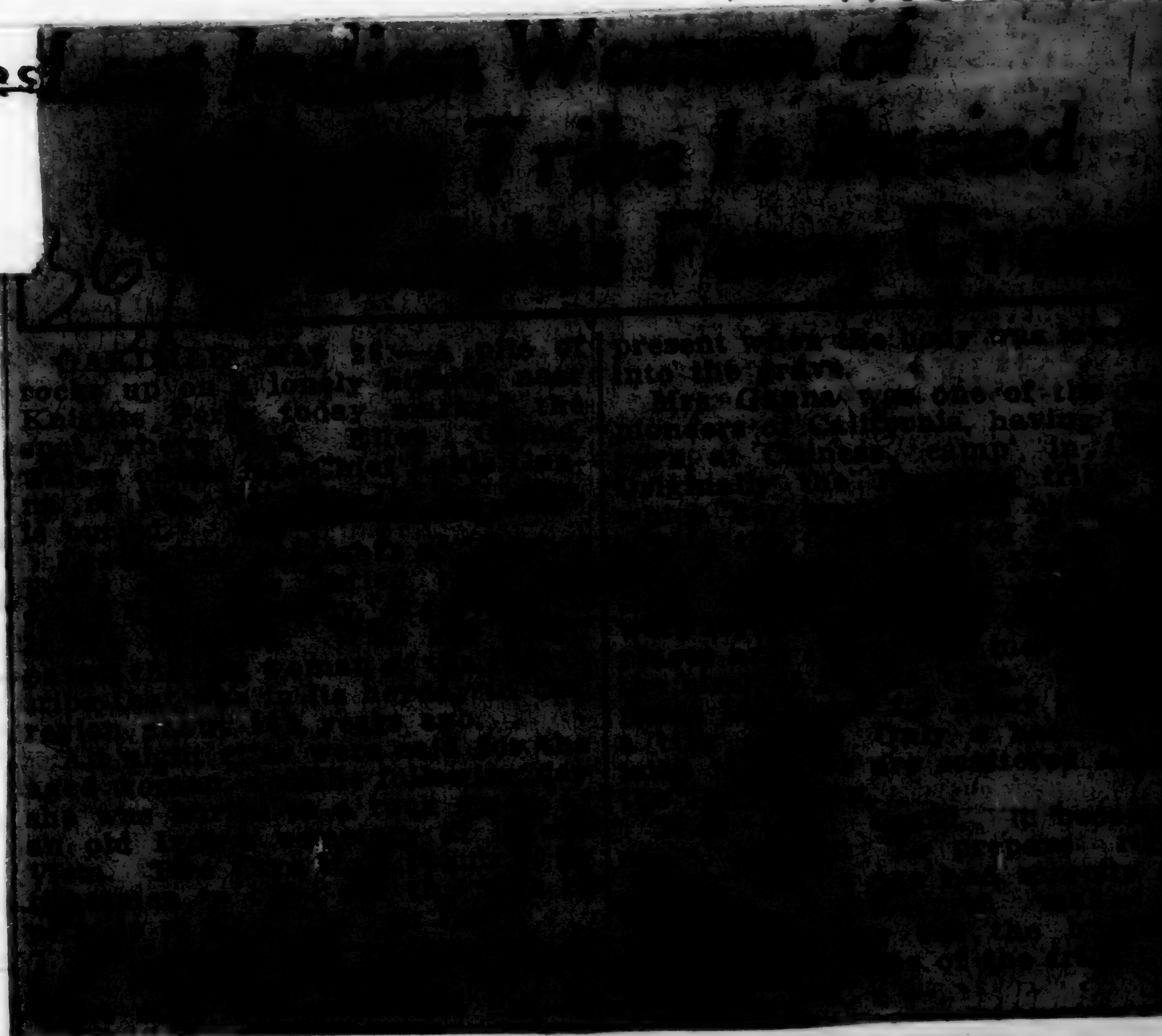
Newuka, Newukes

Tribe on north
side Stanislaus

River at Knights
Ferry.

Oakland Tribune
May 26, 1930

Mewuk



Newuka

Newuka, Newukes

Tribe on north
side Stanislaus

river at Knights
Ferry.

Oakland Tribune

May 26, 1930

Mewuk

Last Indian Woman of Newuka Tribe Is Buried In Knights Ferry Grave

OAKDALE, May 26.—A pile of rocks up on a lonely hillside near Knights Ferry today marked the spot where Mrs. Ellen Ganna, widow of the late Chief Louie Ganna of the Newuka Indian tribe, is buried.

She died in her cabin at Knights Ferry and was buried with full pomp and ceremony, according to Indian tradition. With her death passes the last woman of the Indian tribe that was in its heyday in this region about 100 years ago.

All night rites were said for the aged woman, and the following day she was buried in a rock grave of an old Indian cemetery at Buena Vista. Two days were required by tribesmen to blast out the rock to provide a place for her body.

The funeral rites of the Indians were secret and sacred, and no white man was permitted to be

present when the body was lowered into the grave.

Mrs. Ganna was one of the real pioneers of California, having been born at Chinese camp in 1845. Originally the Newukes tribe, of which her husband was chief, occupied the north side of the Stanislaus river at Knights Ferry, but, with the discovery of gold, they were forced to abandon their burial places and camps and move across the river to Buena Vista. She had made her home for many years in a tiny cabin. Only a handful of tribe members are scattered about the state today.

With each death, it becomes more difficult to prepare rock graves, as the age and scarcity of numbers of tribesmen makes it difficult to hue out the burying places, as customs of the tribe demands.

Luiseno

Ngorivo

^{a name for their}
Luiseno village in So. Calif. called by the Spaniards Puerta de la Cruz. - Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of Calif. 146, 1907.

See Puerta de la Cruz, Puerta Cruz

Ni-Nz

Niacla

Chumashan

Niacla. -- Former rancheria on island of Limú [Santa Cruz] "to which neophytes of Santa Ynez Mission belonged, according to books of baptism." -- From extracts from Archivo de la Mision de Santa Ynez, Libros y Documentos, p. 12, Bancroft Library, 1877.

"Niakla," "Ni-ák-la". -- Located by Henshaw on Santa Rosa Island W of the harbor. -- H.W. Henshaw, MS Vocabulary obtained at San Buenaventura, Nov. 1884 (Nos. 293 & 844 Bureau of Ethnology).

Niacla: Rancheria on the islands mentioned in Book of Baptisms, Santa Barbara Mission (2 Indians). Spellings

Niacla, Niaccla. -- Mision de Santa Barbara, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1786-1825.

[OVER]

See also Niakla, Ni-ák-la

Niahbella Pomos

Tribe in northwest part of Mendocino Co., Calif.

Bancroft, Native Races Pacific States, Vol. I, p 448, 1874.

9 Cabedela - Kabakala?

Niacla: Island rancheria mentioned in La Purisima Mission Records (6 Indians). Spellings: Niacla twice, Niucila.-- Register of La Purisima Mission, MS, 1822.

Niacla: Rancheria of the island of Limú [Santa Cruz] mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Misión de Santa Ynez, MS, 1804-1866.

Niakla

Niakla (*Ni-ak'-la*). A former Chumashan village on Santa Cruz id., Cal., E. of the harbor. — Henshaw, Buenaventura MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1884.

Chumashan

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Nicalque

Chumashan

Indian name for an island (prob. Santa Rosa), discovered by Cabrillo in 1542. --Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., I, 73, 1884.

Nicasio Indians

Hoo-koo-e-ko

Mewan.

Nicasio Indians: J.P. Munro-Fraser, Historian. History of Marin County, California, published by Alley, Bowen & Co., San Francisco. pp. 288-289. 1880. States: "The Nicasio Indians were at one time a very powerful tribe, numbering many thousands, and filling the whole valley... and the once populous village contains only eight wigwams now." (p. 288.) The survivors are said to live on "a tract of about 30 acres, situated about two miles east of the town of Nicasio in a lovely valley, which was purchased by Jose' Calisto, their last chief, of Wm. J. Miller, several years ago." (p. 289).

See Hoo-koo-e'-ko

Nicasio

Mewan

Name of rancho granted to ex-neophytes from San Rafael Mission, Calif., in 1835.--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., III, 717⁸, 1885.
^

See also Nicassias

Nicassias

Hookooeko

Mewan

• Nicassias. A name applied by early writers (Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Mar. 30, 1860) to a group of Moquelumnan Indians who formerly lived near the coast, in Marin co., Cal. (S. A. B.)

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• Nicassias

Hookooe-ko

Mewan

Tribe formerly living between San Rafael and the coast .
--Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Vol. XIII, No.7, March 30, 1860.

Village at Nicasio, Marin Co.

Nicassias.-- Powell. Linguistic Families, p.93, 1891.

See also Nicasio

Nicaugna See Nacaug-na
Taylor, Calif. Farmer, June 8, 1860.
Village in Los Angeles Co.

See Nacaug-na

Nichochi

Nichochi. A Chumashan village on Santa Cruz id., Cal., in 1542.
Nichochi.—Cabrillo (1542) in Smith, Collec. Doc. Fla., 186, 1857. **Nicochi.**—Ibid.

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Chumashan

See also Nicochi, Nicoche

Nichochi

Chumashan

Nichochi. -- One of three rancherias discovered ^{in 1542} by Cabril-
lo on one of the Sta. Barbara Ids. called by the Indians
Nicalque [probably Santa Rosa]. Later spelled Nicochi
in same narrative.-- B. Smith, Voyage of Cabrillo, in
Coleccion Documentos, Fla., I, 186, 1857.

Nichochi, Nicoche.-- Yarrow, Rept. Wheeler Survey for
1876, Append. H, p. 319, 1876 (after B. Smith)

Nichochi, Nichochi.--Henshaw, Archaeology Wheeler Survey,
p. 311, 312, 1879. (after B. Smith).

Nichochi.-- A.S. Taylor, Calif. Farmer, April 17, 1853
(after B. Smith).

Nicochi, Nichochi.--Eisen (after Archaeology Wheeler Sur-
vey), Acct. of Indians of Sta. Barbara Ids., 11, 1904.

See also Nicochi, Nicoche

Nie-chum-nes (misprint) = Wikitchumne

Yokut

Tribe signing treaty at Camp Belt, Kings River, Calif.,
May, 13, 1851. Barbour, Senate Ex. Doc. 4, Special
Session, p 254, 1853. Lived between Kameah & Kings rivers.
Written Wic-chum-ne in 18 Calif. Treaties, 1852 & 1905.

See Wikitchumne.

Niespal

Niespal: Rancheria mentioned 3 times in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

Ni-galth

Ni-galth. - Po-lik-la (=Yurok) ^{name for their} village on west side Klamath River opposite mouth of Blue Creek. - Lucy Thompson (Che-na-wah) 'To the American Indian', Eureka, Calif. p. 173, 1916. - can Their own name.

Ni-gəhl: Polikla name for their village on south bank Klamath River opposite Er-ner'. Given me by Frank Isles, a full blood from Requa. -- can

See Ni-gəhl

See also Nai-aguth, Nai-a-gutl, Naagetl., Nagetl.

Po-lik-lah

Ni-gěhl

Po-lik-lah

Ni-gěhl: Polikla name for their village on south bank
Klamath River opposite Er-ner. Given me by Frank Isles,
a full blood from Requa.-- *com.*

See also Ni-galth, Nai-aguth, Nai-a-gutl, Naagetl, Nä'gil
(over)→

Nigelgel

Chumashan

Nigelgel: Rancheria "of the islands" mentioned in
Register of Santa Ynez Mission, MS, 1803-1810 (Book 17,
Archives of Parochial Church of Santa Barbara).

See Nimquelquel.

Nagetl,

Nigua

Chumashan

Nigua, Niguaja, Niguesa, Niguaxa: Spellings for rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de Santa Barbara MS, 1786-1825.

See Chniguas

Nigùcxxtac

Nigùcxxtac: Rancheria of the Pagssim mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Juan Bautista Mission (15 Indians, 1797).- Mision de San Juan Bautista, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1797-1832.

Niguiti or Putuidem

Old rancharia near the Mission of San Juan Capistrano. - Boscana,
Chinigchinich, in Robinson, Life in Calif. , 1846.

Nigumas

Nigumas: Rancheria 'on the island' mentioned in Book of
Baptisms, San Fernando Mission (2 Indians, 1816).--
Mision San Fernando, Libro de Bautismos, 1797-1855.

Norrelmuk?

Wintoon?

Ni-i'-che

Athapaskan?

Ni-i'-che: Name given me by Nung-gah^{hl} Set'-ten-bi'-den ka'-ah and Tsen-nah'-ken-nes' for small tribe between Mad River and Post Creek just north of Auto Rest (=Forest Glen). Now extinct. [I suspect the Ni-i'-che are Nor'-rel-muk]. --
own

Deutellez: a Band of Nor'-rel-muk - not a distinct tribe. - Sam.

Ni'-is-'kwahl'-lā'-kut

Athapaskan

Hoilet'ha or h'Wilkut village at head of Redwood Creek.

affirmed (Southernmost) village. - Told me by h'Wilkut. - Sam

Nik-koo-le

Midu

One of two villages situated on opposite sides of Bear River, Clear County, Calif. in the lower foothills near a mountain. Nik-koo-le was on the north side of Bear River opposite Yam'-man-ne-poo.

Told me by Blind Tom of Poosooke.- cam.

Nilakshi

Lutooamian

Nilakshi ('dawn'). A former Klamath settlement at or below Nilaks mtn., E. shore of Upper Klamath lake, Oreg. The name is now used to designate Modoc point, but it properly refers to Nilaks mtn. ridge only.—Gatschet in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., II, pt. I, xxx, 1890.

Nilakskni máklaks.—Gatschet, op. cit., pt. II, 243 (name of people).

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Nilalhuyu

Nilalhuyu (*Ni-lal-hu'-yu*). A former Chumashan village on Santa Cruz id., Cal., the inhabitants of which are said to have been celebrated for the practice of sorcery.—Henshaw, Buenaventura MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1884.

Chumashan

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Nilalui

Chumashan

Nilalui.-- Former rancheria on island of Limú [Santa Cruz] "to which neophytes of Santa Ynez Mission belonged, according to books of baptism."-- From extracts from Archivo de la Mision de Santa Ynez, Libros y Documentos, p.12, Bancroft Library, 1877.

"Nilal, hui; Ni-lal-hú-yu." -- Located by Henshaw on Santa Rosa Island on S part of island.-- H.W.Henshaw, MS Vocabulary obtained at San Buenaventura, Nov. 1884 (Nos. 293 & 844 Bureau Ethnology). Henshaw says "a town celebrated for sorcery; no women or children were allowed in this town."

Nilauy. -- Rancheria tributary to La Purisima Mission.-- Archivos de la Mision de La Purisima Concepcion, 10, MS Copy, Bancroft Library, 1876.

Nilaluy:

Records in Book of Baptisms, San Buenaventura Mission
^ (3 Indians): Nilaluy on island of Guima [Santa Rosa];
Nilalúy; Ninalúy.-- Mision San Buenaventura, Libro de

See also Nilal, hui; Ni-lal-hú-yu, Nilauy, Nilaluy, Ninaluy, Nilaluie

Bautismos, MS, 1809-1873.

"Nilaluie on the island".-- Mission Santa Barbara, Libro de Bautismos, 1786-1825, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878. [Note: Pinart's error in copying. The intial letter in this record is M, the word Milaluie.]

Nilaluy: Rancheria" of the islands" mentioned in La Purisima Mission Records (22 Indians). Spellings: Nilaluy in Register, 1814; Nilaluy, Nilalui 6 times; Ninalui, Ylaluy twice in Register, 1822.

Nilaluy: Rancheria on the island of Limú [Santa Cruz mentioned in Santa Ynez Mission Records (3 Indians). Spellings: Nilalui, Lilaluis, Nilaluiu, Nilaluhut in Libro de Bautismos, Mission de Santa Ynez, MS, 1804-1866; Nilaluy, Nilaluuy, Nilalui in Register of Santa Ynez Mission, MS, 1803-1810 (Book 17, Archives of the Parochial Church of Santa Barbara).

Nilauy.

Chumashan

Nilauy. -- Rancheria tributary to La Purisima Mission.--
Archivos de la Mision de La Purisima Concepcion, 10,
MS Copy, Bancroft Library, 1876.

See also Nilalui; Nilal,hui; Ni-lal-hú-yu

• Nī'Lektsōnōma

Yuki

Old village of "Main Wappo Area", ~~Wappo dialect~~,
just NE of town of Calistoga near head of Napa val-
ley. One informant says this is another name for
old village of Maiya'kma.

From nīLek, a species of hawk, tso, ground, and nō'-
ma, village.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., ^{8 ch. & Eth} vol. 6, 270, Feb. 1908

Nillogua

Diegueno

Yuman

Nillogua: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Mellajó.

[card 1.]

Shoshonean

Nim (or Neum) [Western Monache]

"Piute"

Tribe on North Fork San Joaquin River, Madera Co., Calif. Called Mono by the Whites, Mo'-nah by some of the neighboring tribes, and Kash-ä-woosh'-ah by the Wuksache. Language nearly same as Bishop Creek Piute. - Carr

Nims. - Murrian, Some Little-known Basket Materials, Science, NS XVII, 826, May 22, 1903.

Nim. - a Piute tribe "on North Fork of San Joaquin and adjacent region, in the border line or Transition zone. Called Pä-zo-ōds by their relatives, the Hol'-ko-mah. Those living in San Joaquin canyon are called by the Wuksache Kash-ä-woosh'-ah". - Murrian; Dist. of Indian tribes in the Southern Sierra, Science NS XIX, 916, June 17, 1904.

The west boundary of the Monache Nim was the east boundary of the Yokut 'Dalínchi'^[=Talinche], according to Kroeber's Map, pl. 47, Hdbk Inds. Calif. 1925. [Okuma]

[Card 3]

[Shoshonean]
W. MonacheNim (Nüm, or Neum)

Nüm: Monache tribe north of the upper reaches of San Joaquin River, the northern boundary running from Sivel's Mt. northwesterly to Mammoth Pass. The western boundary from Sivel's Mt. southward crosses Thornbury Mt (ridge) a mile or so west of the ^{Teaford} Ranch near the west base of Goat Mt. Ridge. South of this, statements differ. The eastern boundary is San Joaquin River. - C.H.M.
Told me by Mrs Mary Teaford in August 1930. - C.H.M.

On the west and southwest they are in contact with the Chukchanez and Tallin'che; on the south, with the Toom'-nah, and across San Joaquin River, with the Pösh-ge'-sha and Hötkomah? - C.H.M.
At present the Nüm, lacking a distinctive tribal name for themselves, call their tribe 'mono' (in common with other Western Monache tribes of the region). But when I worked with these Indians many years ago [i 18] I never heard the term 'mono'. - C.H.M.

[Card 2]

NimMonacheShoshonean

"Nim or Pazo-ods or Kashawooshah": Kroeber, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Arch. & Eth., 4: 119, 1907 (after Merriam 1904).

Nim

Shoshonean

Nim (*neum* or *nüm*, 'people'). A name adopted by Merriam (Science, XIX, 916, 1904) to designate a Mono-Paviotso division on the N. fork of San Joaquin r. and the adjacent region in California. Regarding it, Kroeber (Univ. Cal. Pub., Am. Archaeol. and Ethnol., IV, 119, 1907) says: "Nim is not a tribal name but the word for person, *nüm*, which occurs also in other Mono dialects as far S. and E. as Kings r. and Owens r., so that it cannot be regarded as distinctive of these people N. of the San Joaquin." In one or another form it is the common Shoshonean designation for 'men,' 'people.'

• **Pä-zo-ōds.**—Merriam, op. cit. (Holkomah name).

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Nimaiawe

Woponutch (monache) Shoshonean

Nimaiawe: Wobonuch camp two miles from Taobin, a Pasuaj camp.--A.H. Gayton, Yokuts-Mono Chiefs & Shamans, p 383, Oct., 1930.

Ni-mat-lá-la

Chumashan

Ni-mat-lá-la. -- Former rancheria of Santa Cruz Island on site of the large ranch. -- H. W. Henshaw, MS Vocabulary San Buenaventura Language obtained at San Buenaventura, Nov. 1884 (2 copies) Nos. 293 & 844, Bureau Ethnology.

See also Nimitapal, Nimetapel

Nimatlala

Chumashan

Nimatlala (*Ni-mat-la'-la*). A former Chumashan village on Santa Cruz id., E. of Prisoners harbor.—Henshaw, Buenaventura MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1884.

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Nimgelgel

Chumashan

Nimgelgel. -- Former rancheria on island of Limú [Santa Cruz] "to which neophytes of Santa Ynez Mission belonged according to books of baptism." -- From extracts from Archivos de la Mision de Santa Ynez, Libros y Documentos, p. 12, Bancroft Library, 1877.

Nemgelgel, "Nöm-köl-köl". -- Located by Henshaw on Santa Rosa Island W of the harbor. -- H. W. Henshaw, MS Vocabulary obtained at San Buenaventura, Nov. 1884 (Nos. 293 & 844 Bureau of Ethnology).

Nimquelquel. -- Rancheria tributary to La Purisima Mission, Archivos de la Mision de La Purisima Concepcion, 10, MS Copy, Bancroft Library, 1876.

Nimquelquel: Rancheria "on the islands" mentioned in Book of Baptisms, Santa Barbara Mission (2 Indians). Spellings: [OVER]

See also Nemgelgel, Nöm-köl-köl.

Nimitapal

Chumashan

Nimitapal. -- Rancheria discovered by Cabrillo in 1542 on one of the Sta. Barbara Islands named by Cabrillo San Lucas [Santa Cruz]. -- Voyage of Cabrillo, B. Smith, Coleccion Documentos, Fla., I, 181, 1857.

Nimitapol. -- Yarrow, Rept. Wheeler Survey for 1876, Append. H, p. 319, 1876 (after B. Smith, misprint). Probably San Miguel

Nimitopal. -- Henshaw, Archaeology Wheeler Survey, p. 307, 1879. (after B. Smith, misprint). Thinks it on Sta. Rosa

Nimitapel. -- A. S. Taylor, Calif. Farmer, April 17, 1863 (misprint after B. Smith)

Nimitopal -- Eisen (after Archaeology Wheeler Survey) Acct. of Indians of Sta. Barbara Ids., 10, 1904. Put it on Sta. Cruz

Nimitopal. -- Bancroft (after Smith), Hist. of Calif. I, 72, 1884. "apparently on Sta. Rosa".

See also Nimitapol, Nimitapel, Nimitopal, Ni-mat-lá-la

Nimquelquel, Nunquelquel.--Mision de Santa Barbara,
Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1786-1825.

Nunquelquel: Spelling in Libro de Matrimonios, Mision
de Santa Barbara, MS, 1786.

Nimquelquel: Rancheria "of Lemes or of the islands"
mentioned in La Purisima Mission Records (28 Indians).
Spellings: Nimquelquel in Register, 1814; Nimquelquel
7 times; Nincuelquel 1; Ninquelquel 6 in Register, 1822.

Nimquelquel: Rancheria "of the islands" mentioned in
Santa Ynez Mission Records (2 Indians). Spellings:
Nimquelquel, Ningelgel in Libro de Bautismos, Mision
de Santa Ynez, 1804-1866; Nigelgel in Register of
Santa Ynez Mission, MS, 1803-1810 (Book 17, Archives of
the Parochial Church of Santa Barbara).

Nimitapal

Chumashan

Nimitapal. A former Chumashan village on Santa Cruz id. (the San Lucas of Cabrillo), Cal., in 1542. Possibly the same as Nimatlala.

Nimetapal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Apr. 17, 1863.

Nimitapal.—Cabrillo (1542) in Smith, Colec. Doc. Fla., 181, 1857.

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See also Nimitapol, Nimetapal

Nimollolli

Chumashan

Indian village on ^{San Miguel Id.,} Santa Barbara Islands, Calif., (~~Island~~ ~~unknown~~ ^{discovered} by Cabrillo in 1542.

Yarrow, Rept. Wheeler Survey for 1876. Append. H. p319, 1876.
Spelled Nimollollo by Ferrel in diary of Cabrillo's Voyage, in 1542., Archaeology Wheeler Survey, p311, 1879.

See also Nimollollo, Nimilolo

Nimollollo

Chumashan

Indian village formerly on San Miguel Island, Calif.,

Discovered by Cabrillo in 1542, Archaeology Wheeler Survey
p 311, 1879.

Spelled Nimollolli by Yarrow, Rept. Wheeler Survey for
1876, Append.H. p319, 1876.

Spelled Nimilolo by Taylor, Calif. Farmer, April 17, 1863.

Nimollollo.--Bancroft, Hist.of Calif., I, 73, 1884.

Nimollollo .--Cabrillo's Narrative, 1542, in Smith, Collec-
tion Documentos, I, 186, 1857

See also Nimollolli, Nimilolo

Nimoyoyo

Chumashan

Nimoyoyo. A Chumashan village on San Miguel id.
(the Isla de Juan Rodriguez of Cabrillo), Cal., in
1542.

Nimilolo.--Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Apr. 17, 1863.

Nimollollo.--Cabrillo (1542) in Smith, Collec. Doc.
Fla., 186, 1857. **Handbook Am. Indians**
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See also Nimollollo, Nimilolo

Nim-sirs (prob. typographic error for Nim-soos)

Midoo

Tribe in mountains near headwaters of Butte Creek, Calif.
Adam Johnston, Senate Ex. Doc. 4, Special Session, p 45, 1853.

See also Nim-sus, Adam Johnston, Senate Ex. Doc. 1, 31st Cong. 2^d Sess. 124, 1850.

See also Nem'-shaw, Nemshoo, Nemshous, Nim-sus, Nemshan, Nimskews.

Nimskews

Midoo

Nimskews mentioned by E. F. Beale, Capt. Indian Affs. in Calif.
in 1852. - Senate Doc. 57, 32^d Congress, 2^d Session,
p. 15, 1853.

See also Nim-sirs, Nim-sus, Nem-shoo, Nem-shaw, etc

• Nim-sus

Midoo

Tribe on hand in mts. near head of Butte Creek. - Adam Johnston, Senate Ex. Doc. 1, 31st Cong. 2^d sess. p. 124, 1850. (Reprinted in Rept. Comm. Ind. Affrs. for 1850, 93, 1850)

1852,

Nimsus. -- Adam Johnston, in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, VI, 710, 1857.

See also Nem-shoo, Nem-shaw, Nemshous, Nemshan, Nim-sirs, Kimshews

• Ninumu

Chumashan

Indian village on Santa Barbara Islands, Calif. (Island unknown). Yarrow, Report Wheeler Survey for 1876, Append. H. p. 319, 1876. Spelled Ninumu by Ferrel in diary of Cabrillo's Voyage in 1542. -- Archaeology Wheeler Survey, p. 311, 1879.

Ninumu. -- Cabrillo's Narrative, 1542, in Smith, Colecion Documentos, Fla. I, 186, 1857.

See also Ninumu, Ninimu

Ninaluy

Chumashan

Ninaluy: Rancheria mentioned in Libro segundo de Bautismos, Misión de San Buenaventura, MS, 1809-1873.

See Nilaluy.

Ninaluy: Rancheria tributary to Mission San Buenaventura, From Extracts from Archivo de la Misión de San Buenaventura, Libros de Misión, made for Bancroft Library, p. 29, 1877.

Ninalui: Rancheria mentioned in "Padron" or Register of La Purísima Mission, MS, 1822. See Nilaluy.

See also Nilaluy, Nilal, hui, Ni-lal-hú-yu

Ninamelding

Met-tah'

Polikla

Ninamelding: Given by Kroeber as Hoo-pah name for Polikla village of Met-tah' on south side of Klamath River, just below Meta Creek.--Kroeber, Hdbk Inds Calif, p 11, 1925

See Met-tah'

See also Meta'

Nincuelquel

Chumashan

Nincuelquel: Rancheria mentioned in "Padron" or Register of La Purisima Mission, MS, 1822.

See Nimquelquel.

Nindasanding

Waw-tek'hoo

Polikla

Nindasanding: Given by Kroeber as Hoo-pah name for Polikla village of Waw-tek'hoo on north side of Klamath opposite Kaw'-tep. --Kroeber, Hdbk Inds Calif, p 11, 1925

See Waw-tek'hoo

See also Waugh-tec

• Ninimu

Chumashan

Rancheria on ^{Nicalque (or} Santa Rosa? ^{Santa Barbara Ids.,} Island, Calif. Discovered by
Cabrillo in 1542.--Taylor, Calif. Farmer, April 17, 1863.

See Ninumu, Nimumu,

Ninkannichkaiya

Athapaskan

- Ninkannichkaiya & Niñkannitckaiya: Given by Goddard as southernmost "Wailaki" subtribe on west side main Eel River above North Fork, extending from Blue Rock Creek to about opposite mouth of McDonald Creek.-- P. E. Goddard, Habitat of Wailaki, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol. 20, pp. 99, 109 & map, 1923.

Ninolom

Ninolom: Rancheria "above San Benito[Salinas] River",
mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Antonio Mission,
MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Ninquelquel

Chumashan

Ninquelquel: Rancheria mentioned in "Padron" or Register of
La Purisima Mission, MS, 1822.

Ninumu

Chumashan

Ninumu. A Chumashan village on one of the Santa Barbara ids., Cal., probably Santa Rosa, in 1542.

Ninimu.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Apr. 17, 1863.

Ninumu.—Cabrillo (1542) in Smith, Collec. Doc. Fla., 186, 1857.

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See also Nimumu, Ninimu,

Ninumu

Chumashan

[Apparently on Santa Cruz]

Indian village formerly on Santa Barbara Islands, Calif.,
Discovered by Cabrillo in 1542.--Archaeology Wheeler Survey
p 311, 1879.--Spelled Nimumu by Yarrow, Rept. Wheeler
Survey for 1876. Append.H. p 319, 1876.

Ninumu.--Bancroft, Hist.of Calif., I, 73, 1884. (On Sta.
Cruz I.)

Ninumu.--Eisen (after Archae.Wheeler Surv.), Acct.of Inds
of Sta.Barb.Ids., 10, 1904. (Thinks it was on Sta.Catalina)

Ninumu.--Cabrillo's Narrative(1542) in B. Smith, Collec-
cion Documentos, Fla., I, 186, 1857.

See Nimumu, Ninimu

Tribe Po-lik-lah

Name Ninuwaikyanding

Standard form

Tribe ☐

Village ☒

Other ☐

Source Kroeber, Hdbk. Inds. Calif., BAE-B 78, p.11, 1925

Identification and remarks Hupa name for Too-rep

Ninuwaikyanding

Toó-rep

Polikla

Ninuwaikyanding: Given by Kroeber as Hoo-pah name for Polikla village of Toó-rep on south side of Klamath, about 7 or 8 miles above Requa.--Kroeber, Hdbk Inds Calif, p 11, 1925

See Toó-rep

See also Turip

Ninyuelgual

Ninyuelgual. A former Chumashan village near Purísima mission, Santa Barbara co., Cal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861.

Chumashan

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Ninyuelgual

Chumashan

Rancheria tributary to La Purissima Mission, Calif.—Taylor Calif. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861. Bancroft (after Taylor), Native Races, I, 458, 1874.

Nipaguay

Kam-me-i

Yuman

Nipaguay: Native name for present site of ruins of San Diego Mission. Mission moved to this site from first location at Presidio (Calleo Cosoy by the Indians) in August 1774.-- Padre Junipero Serra, Introduction to Book of Baptisms, San Diego Mission, 1769-1822.

Nipaguay: In Aug. 1774 San Diego Mission was ^{moved} ~~transferred~~ from Cosoy "about 2 leagues NW to the place called in the native language Nipaguay." --Libros de Mision de San Diego, Extractos por Tomas Savage, Bancroft Library, ~~1878~~ p 3-4, 61. 1878

Nypaguay: Spelling in San Diego Mission records.-- Ibid, p 61.

See also Nypaguay

Nipaguay

Yuman

•Nipaguay. A Diegueño village near San Diego, s. Cal., about 6 m. from the old presidio to which, in 1774, the mission was removed. See *San Diego*.
Nypagudy.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Feb. 22, 1860.

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•Nipaguay.—Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., I, 230, 295, 1884.
(Native name for site to which ^{San Diego} mission was removed in 1774; was about 2 leagues up the valley northeastward from Cosoy.)

Nipoma

Chumash

Nipoma: Rcha. mentioned in Mission Records of La Purisima Miss. 1799-1804; 1804-6; 1814, & 1822.

Nipoma: Mentioned by Alex Taylor as Chumash village near Santa Inez Mission. --Calif. Farmer, May 4, 1860.

Nipoma: Given by Schumacher as village tributary to San Luis Obispo Mission. --Smithsonian Rept. (for 1874) p.342, 1875.

Nipoma: Name applied to certain graves or burials in San Luis Obispo region. --Bancroft, Native Races, Vol.4, p.692, 1886.

Nipoma: Present name of village and township in San Luis Obispo County.

Nipoma

Chumashan

Nipoma. A former Chumashan village near Santa Inez mission, Santa Barbara co., Cal. (Taylor in Cal. Farmer, May 4, 1860). Perhaps the same as Nipomo.

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See also Nipomo.

Nipomo

En'nesen?

Nipomo. A former village under San Luis Obispo mission, 8 m. inland from San Luis Obispo, Cal. Perhaps the same village (Nipoma) given by Taylor as near Santa Inez mission.

Ni-pō-mō.—Schumacher in Smithson. Rep. 1874, 342, 1875.

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Ni-pō-mō

Chumashan

Ni-pō-mō.

Ni-pō-mō, -- Site of former rancheria excavated by Paul Schumacher in 1874 on Nipomo Rancho about 8 miles inland and about 1-1/2 miles distant from Nipomo Ranch House. -- Paul Schumacher, Rept. Smithsonian Inst. for 1874, pp. 342, 345, 346, and map p. 336, 1875.

Nipoma. -- Rancheria tributary to Santa Ynez Mission. -- A.S. Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Vol. 13, No. 11, May 4, 1860.

Nipomo: Rancheria mentioned in La Purisima Mission Records (11 Indians). Spellings: Nipomo 10 times in Register, 1799-1804; Nipomo in Registers, 1804-6, 1814; Nipomo, Nipom in Register, 1822.

See also Nipoma

• Niquesesquelua

Chumashan

Indian village on Santa Barbara Islands, Calif. (Island unknown.) Yarrow, Rept. Wheeler Survey for 1876. Append. H. p 319, 1876.

Spelled Miquesesquel^uela by Ferrel in diary of Cabrillo's Voyage in 1542, Archaeology Wheeler Survey, p311, 1879.

Taylor, Calif. Farmer, April 17, 1863 (says it was on Nicalque or Santa Rosa Id.)

• Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., I, 73, 1884. (on Sta. Cruz I.).

Niquesesquelua.-- Cabrillo's Narrative, 1542, in Smith, Collection Documentos, Fla., I, 186, 1857.

See also Miquesesquelua, Miquesesquela

Niquesesquelua

Chumashan

Niquesesquelua. A Chumashan village on one of the Santa Barbara ids., Cal., probably Santa Rosa, in 1542.

Miquesesquelna.—Wheeler Surv. Rep., VII, 311, 1879. Niquesesquelua.—Cabrillo (1542) in Smith, Collec. Doc. Fla., 186, 1857.

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See also Miquesesquelna

Niquipos

Chumashan

Niquipos. A Chumashan village on either Santa Rosa or Santa Cruz id., Cal., in 1542.

Niquipos.—Cabrillo (1542) in Smith, Colec. Doc. Fla., 181, 1857. **Nquipos.**—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Apr. 17, 1863.

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See also Nquipos

Niquipos

Chumashan

Niquipos.--Rancheria discovered by Cabrillo in 1542 on one of the islands of the Santa Barbara Channel called by him San Lucas [probably Santa Cruz].-- Voyage of Cabrillo in E. Smith, Coleccion Documentos, Fla. I, 181, 1857.

Niquipos.-- Yarrow, Rept. Wheeler Survey for 1876, Append. H, p. 319, 1876. (after E. Smith)

Niquipos.-- Henshaw, Archaeology Wheeler Survey, p. 307, (after E. Smith) *Thinks it Sta. Rosa* 1879.

Nquipos. -- Taylor, Calif. Farmer, April 17, 1863 (misprint after E. Smith, 1857).

Niquipos. -- Eisen (after Arch. Wheeler Survey), Acct. of Indians of Sta. Barbara Ids., 10, 1904. *Refers to Sta. Cruz.*

See also Nquipos

Niquipos.-- Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., I, 72, 1884. "ap-
parently on Sta. Roca".

Nir-mucks See Noi-mucks

Wintoon

Tribe on Nome Lake Reservation in 1856. - E.A. Steenerson
in Rept. Comm. Indian Affairs for 1856, p. 802, 1857.

Nir-muck.-- C.C. Royce: 18th Ann. Rept. Bur. Eth. for 1896-97, Part 2:
p. 794, 1899 [publ. 1901].

Nirmuck.-- Ibid: p. 957.

See Noi-muk, Noi-muck, Noemuc.

Nisalayegua

Chumashan(?).

Nisalayegua: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos,
Mision de Santa Barbara, MS, 1786-1825.

See Snajalayegua

Niscue

Chumashan

Niscue. -- Rancheria tributary to La Purisima Mission. --
Archivos de la Mision de La Purisima Concepcion, 10,
MS Copy, Bancroft Library, 1876.

[Note: Probably typographical error for Niseue, as shown
by comparison with original Mission Records of La Purisima Mission.]

Niseùe

Chumashan

Niseùe; Nisehue: Spellings for rancheria mentioned in
La Purisima Mission Records. See Snicehue.

Nishinam

midu

Nishinam (from *nisenani*, 'our relations'). The southern branch of the Maidu, occupying the valley of Bear r., Cal. While this portion of the Maidu is in some ways distinct from the northern branches, all of this family are so similar in every respect that even without the fact of the complete linguistic unity which they represent it would seem illogical to separate them. The Nishinam divisions and villages, which were once populous and numerous along Bear r., are as follows: Divisions—Koloma, Pusune, Vesnak, and Wapumne. Villages—Bushamul, Chuendum, Hamitinwoliyu, Intanto, Kaluplo, Kapaka, Lelikian, Lidlipa, Mulamchapa, Opelto, Pakanchi, Pulakatu, Shokumimlepi, Shutamul, Solakiyu, Talak, Toanimbuttuk, and Yokolimdu. See Maidu, Pujunan Family. (R. B. D.)

Nishinam.—Powers in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 282, 1877. **Nis-se-non**.—Merriam in Science, N. S., XIX, 914, 1904 (or, Nishinam). **Tainkoyo**.—Curtin, MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1885. **Tanko**.—Dixon, inf'n, 1903 (northern Maidu name: probably from *tai*, 'west': *Tai-nko*, 'having the west'). **Tankum**.—Chever in Bull. Essex Inst. 1870, II, 28, 1871.

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See also Nis'-se-nan.

Ni-shi-nam

(See Nis-se-non)

Midoo

Tribe occupying the Sierra foothills from Bear River to the Cosumnes. Powers, Tribes of Calif., 313-345; 586, 587; 588-598, 1877. ^{Vocabs.}

Nishinam: See my Vocab. from Nevada City, Sept. 9, 1902. — com. Calif. Journal ^{Vol. 23} (1902), 184-188.

See Nis'-se-nan

Nis'-se-non (or Nishinam)

Midoo stock

Large tribe in Sierra foothills, California, ranging north from Cosumnes River to Bear River. Powers says the boundary between the Midu and Nishinam is on the plain midway between Bear and Yuba Rivers. - Tribes of Calif. 282-283, 1877.

Nis'-se-non (or Nishinam) ^{"The} Nissenon reach from Bear River on the north to the Cosumnes River on the south." - Merriam: Dict. of Indian Tribes in the Southern Sierra of California, Science, NS XIX, 914, June 17, 1904.

See also Nis'-se-nan, Nis'-se-nan, Nishinam.

Nis'-sim pā'-we-nan or Nis'-se-pā'-we-nan

Mi-doo stock

Tribe on Sacramento and Feather Rivers from just south of mouth of American River north to vicinity of present town of Nicolaus. The southernmost village, called Sah'-mah, was on the spot now occupied by the City Cemetery of Sacramento. The next village north of Sah'-mah was Poo-soo'-ne and was on the north side of American River $\frac{1}{4}$ mile above its mouth. Other villages (all north of American River on Sacramento & Feather Rivers) were: Yah'-man-nā-poo, O'-pok-i'-ki, We'-se-nah, Wah'-lok, Yok'-kol, Lim'-mahn, Ol'-las, and Hawk'-hawk.

Immediately south of the Nis'-sim-pā'-we-nan were the Hul-poom'-ne, a powerful tribe of Me'-wuk or Mew'-wah stock.

Told me by sole survivor of Poo-soo'-ne in Nov. 1905. - cam

For locations of a few of the ranches, see map
of New Helvetia, 1841. - Bancroft, Hist. Calif. **IV**, 230, 1886.

Nitamotay

Nitamotay: Rancheria "in the sierra of San Diego" mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Gabriel, MS, 1771-1820.

Nitel

Nitel. A Chumashan village on Santa Cruz id. (the San Lucas of Cabrillo), Cal. in 1542.—Cabrillo (1542) in Smith, Colec. Doc. Fla., 181, 1857.

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Chumashan

See also Nitre

Nitel.--

Chumashan

Nitel.--Rancheria discovered by Cabrillo in 1542 on one of the Santa Barbara islands called by Cabrillo San Lucas [probably Santa Cruz].-- Voyage of Cabrillo, B. Smith, Coleccion Documentos, Fla., I, 181, 1857.

Nitre. --Yarrow, Rept. Wheeler Survey for 1876, Append H. p. 219, 1876 (misprint after B. Smith). "probably San Miguel"

Nitel. -- Henshaw, Archaeology Wheeler Survey, 307, 1879. (after B. Smith) Thinks it Sta. Rosa.

Nitel.--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., I, 72, 1884 (after Smith). "apparently Sta. Rosa." Smith).

Nitel.--Eisen (after Arch. Wheeler Survey), Acct. of Indians of Sta. Barbara Ids., 10, 1904. Puts it on Sta. Cruz.

Nitel.-- Taylor, Calif. Farmer, April 17, 1863 (after Smith). Refers it to San Lucas or Sta, Cruz Id.

See also Nitre

Nitre

Chumashan

Indian village on ^{santa Rosa} ~~San Miguel~~ Island, Calif., discovered by Cabrillo in 1542.

Yarrow, Rept. Wheeler Survey for 1876, Append. H. p 319, 1876.

Spelled Nitel by Ferrel in diary of Cabrillo's Voyage in 1542. Archaeology Wheeler Survey, p 307, 1879.

See Nitel

Niuccla

Chumashan

Niuccla: Rancheria mentioned in La Purisima Mission
Records. See Niaccla.

"Niuna or Comanches"

Shoshonean

Some mountains of Texas spoken of as "the fastnesses of the Niuna or Comanches," in Schoolcraft, Indian Tribes, V, 483, 1855.

Niunas.--"Under the name of Niunas, or Cumanches, they [the Shoshonees] cover Texas."--Ibid, VI, 34, 1857.

Niunas.--In population table, Ibid VI, 688.

See also Comanches

Niuni

Shoshonean

"Niuni or Comanche Nation."--Schoolcraft, Indian Tribes, IV, 196, 1854. No information.

"Niuni, or Comanches."--Under remarks on Shoshones, in a table in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, V, 494, 1855, is the statement "For vocab. of the Niuni, or Comanches, see Vol. II, p. 494." Spelling in place referred to is, however, Näuni.

See also Comanche, Näuni, Niguna.

WHEN ORDERING DUPLICATES SPECIFY COLOR AND NO. 425 X



Noaches

Shoshonean

One of 4 bands of Utahs living "within the province of New Mexico, or very near it, to the north and northeast."—Whipple, Ewbank, and Turner, Pacific R.R. Repts., Vol. III d [Pt. 3], p. 120, 1856; ^{also quoted by} Bancroft, Nat. Races, I, 464, 1874.

Band of Utahs living "on the north-eastern confines of New Mexico."—Domenech, Seven Years' Residence in Gt. Deserts of N. America, Vol. II, p. 8, 1860.

Noam'-kult ~~See Noam'-kekhl~~ 00-kum-nöm

huigakema
~~Yukie~~

American corruption of Noam'-kekhl, a name used by the Wintson for tribes living farther west.—Powers, Tribes of Calif., 230, 1877.
Nome Cult (Nomkultae) is the name of Round Valley, Mendocino Co.

See Nomkult, Nome-cult, Noam'-kekhl ~~See~~

~~Wintoon~~
~~Noam-kahl~~

Noam'-kekhl ("western tribe")

~~See Noam'-kult~~. Name ^{means} used by the Wintoon for tribes farther west, particularly Powers, Tribes of Calif., p 230, 1877. ^{for the Round valley oo-kam-nom.}

~~Same as Noam'-kult in Round Valley, Tehama Co.~~

See Noam'-kult & oo-kam-nom

See Noan'-kakhl, Nome kekhl, Nome Cult, Nomkult &c

No-a-muck

Wintoon

No-a-muck: Name of rancheria "higher up on Stony Creek, near the foot of the high mountains." -- History of Tehama Co. 48, San Francisco, 1880. Elliott & Moore, Pubrs.

Noi-mok, Noimucks, Noi-Mucks

Noana

One of the vocabularies taken by Bartlett "in the country watered by the Sacramento River."--Ludewig, Aboriginal Languages, 26, 1858. Same spelling in Index, p.248.

· Noan'-kakh^l

Athapaskan

· Noan'-kakh^l: Wailakki name for Saiaz tribe. "The Wailakki call the Saiaz Noan'-kakh^l, and the Mattoal and Lolonkuk, Tul'-bush. All these tribes here mentioned originally spoke Wailakki." -- Powers, Tribes of Calif. 124, 1877.

See Nung-kah^{hl}
See also Nongatl

• nōba'da-bida

Pomo

Name of Navarro river, and source of present name.

From no, ashes, ba, tail, da, on, and bida, creek.

The Navarro river in Sherwood valley near Philo is called ta'bate-bida by the people of the vicinity.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, ^{ETHNO - GEOG. POMO -150} 149, Feb. 1908

• nō'badō

Pomo

Old camp site of "Valley Division" Pomo, Northern dialect, in Potter valley on west bank of East Fork of Russian river 1/4 mi. west of old village of cane'l.

Camp used by people of cane'l. No'bado and Su'but-cemal are very close together. According to one informant the name bo'tel was applied to the village cane'l, and ^{the} camps nō'bado, sū'būtciemal, and tūlimho' collectively (p. 142).

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, ^{ETHNO - GEOG. POMO -142} 152, Feb. 1908

No'-be-dah' chut-te'

Me-tum'-mah?

Pomoan

No'-be-dah' chut-te': Name given me by Pomoan Me-tum'-mah (of Little Lake Valley) for rancheria on Hare Creek (No'-be-dah' about 3/4 mile back from coast and east of county road. can)

Han-nah-bah^{ch}

. Nōbo'ral

Pomo

Old village of "Lake Division" Pomo, Northern dialect, on west bank of Scott's creek about 2 1/2 mi. north-northwest of Lakeport. Its people may have been the Möal-kai of Gibbs, the Moal-kai of McKee, or the Boil-ka-ya (city built in the west) of Slocum, Bowen and Co..

From nō, ashes, bor, mud, and hnal, on.

ETHNOGEOG POMO

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 156, Feb. 1908

Noboral: Kroeber (obviously after Barrett) Hdbk. Indians Calif., 231, 1925.

See Bo-al-kā-ah

• Nō'būtū

Pomo

Old camp site of "Big Valley Division" Pomo, Eastern dialect, on S shore of Clear lake near W bank of Adobe creek and about 2 mi. W of present village of St. Turibius mission.

From no, ashes, and būtū, knoll.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., ^{Arch. & Eth.} vol. 6, 201, Feb. 1908

• Noce[s] ~~See~~ Nōs-se and Yahnah

Yahnah

Gatschet erroneously suggests that the Noces or Nozes may belong to the Meidoo stock. - Ind. Languages Pacific States, Mag. Am. Hist. I, 160, March 1877.

Stephen Powers, Oakland Monthly, XII, 416, May 1874.

See Nōs-se.

See also No'-zi, Nozes, Nozi, Noje, Yana, Yah-nah

Noche

[*"a distinct tongue"*]

"The people speaking the Noche, probably were the northern and eastern neighbors of the Diegueños, and may have been mentioned by some writers under other names."--Bancroft, Native Races, III, 686, 1875.

Noches

Yokut

Tribe on Kern River between Bakersfield and the mts.
visited by Garces in late April & early May 1776. Said to extend northward a considerable distance. - Garces Diary, Cones Ed., 279, 284, 288, 297, ^{304, 445,} 1900. Spelled Nochi on Font's map of 1777 in Garces Diary. Also described by Cortez (1799), doubtless based on Garces, quoted by Whipple, Pacific RR. Repts., III, pt. 3, p. 125, 1856.
•Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., I, 276, 1884; the "Arroyo de Santa Catarina in country of the Noches." (after Garces).

See also Nochi

• Noches

Yokut

"This little tribe, ~~remarkable for its pleasing appearance~~, is settled, together with the Cuabajais, along the rivers which flow between the Colorado and the Pacific Ocean." — Domenech, Seven Years' Residence in Gt. Deserts of N. Amer., Vol. II, p. 45-46, 1860. Quoted by Bancroft, Native Races, I, 460, 1874.

• Noches

About 12 leagues north "of the last town of the Cubajai nation, and on the banks of a full river, begins the nation of the Noches." — ~~Quoted from~~ Cortez^{MS} (1799) ~~in~~ Whipple, Ewbank, and Turner, Pacific R.R. Repts., Vol. III [Pt. 3], p. 125, 1856.

• Noches. — Bancroft (after Garces, 1775) in Nat. Races of Pacific States, Vol. I, p. 402 (footnote), 1874. Ibid, p. 460. See also Nochi, noche (classification), Vol. III, 568, 1875 (name only).

[over

Noches Colteches See Cobaji and New-oo-ah Piute

Tribe visited by Garces in May 1776 in the Tehachapi Mts.,
whence they ranged northward in the southern Sierra to
about Poso Creek. - Garces Diary, Cones Ed., 295 and 304, 1900.

Garces says of those he met in Tehachapi Mts.: "Here I found a
rancheria of a people of a different language from the Noches
and Quabajais, and whom the Tamajake call Cobaji; and
I discovered them to be those whom the Noches themselves
call by the name of Noches Colteches". (Ibid 304).

The tribe must be the New-oo-ah (as they call themselves) ~~con~~

Noches Pagninoas

Tribe mentioned by Garces as coming from the north when
he was in the neighborhood of White River, on the east side of
the Joaquin Valley, in May 1776. - Garces Diary, Cones Ed., 288,
1900.

Nochi See Noches

Yokat

Spelled Nochi on Font's map of 1777 (frontispiece to Garcés Diary,
Cones ed. 1900); ^{also on} Bancroft's reproduction of Font's map
(1776) in History of Calif., I, 263, 1884.

Spelled Nochis on Duflot du Mofras gen. map, Atlas
Espl. ter. de l'Oregon, des Californies, etc. 1844 (name
SE of + near Tache on Tulare Lake).

Nochi Indians. - Name on map in Henry I. Simpson's 'Three Weeks in the Gold Mines'
N.Y. 1848. Location SE of Monterey (vague).

Nochi Inds.

Located on ^{Finley's} map of 1826 just north of lat. 37° ^{on east side of Sierra Nevada} and about
~~long. 116°~~ - Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., III, 161, 1885.
In mts. N of R. San Felipe, which flows into Monterey Bay.

Nochochomme

Nochochomme: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de
Bautismos, Mision de San José, MS, 1797-1830.

See Nototomne

Nocos

Chumashan

Nocos. A Chumashan village between Goleta and Pt Concepcion, Cal., in 1542.—Cabrillo (1542) in Smith, Colec. Doc. Fla., 183, 1857.

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Chumashan

Nocos

(Taylor, Calif. Farmer, April 17, 1863.)

Indian village formerly near Pt. Conception, Calif.,

Discovered by Cabrillo in 1542. *(Archaeology Wheeler Survey p 309, 1879.)*

Yarrow, Rept. Wheeler Survey for 1876, Append. H. p319, 1876.

Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., I, 73, 1884 *(between San Buena-ventura and Pt. Conception.)*

Nocos. --Voyage of Cabrillo, B. Smith, Coleccion Documentos, Fla., I, 183, 1857.

Nocto

Chumashan

Nocto. A former Chumashan village near Purísima mission, Santa Barbara co., Cal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861.

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Noctó

Chumashan

Noctó: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Luis Obispo Mission (6 Indians). Spellings: Noctó twice; Nocto twice; Noto once.-- Misión de San Luis Obispo, Libro primero de Bautismos, MS, 1772-1823.

• Nocto

Chumashan

Rancheria tributary to La Purissima Mission, Calif. - Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861. 'Bancroft (after Taylor), Native Races, I, 459, 1874.

Nocto. -- Rancheria tributary to La Purissima Mission.

-- Archivos de la Mision de La Purissima Concepcion, 10, MS Copy, Bancroft Library, 1876.

Noctó. -- According to Goycochea, Noctó was chief of the Pedernales rancheria [probably at Rocky Pt.] in 1796. -- Felipe de Goycochea, Report to Boria, Archives of Calif. State Papers, Missions, II, 94, Extracts made for Bancroft Library.

[OVER]

See also Pedernales

• No-ga'-ie

Shoshone

Shoshone tribe in Robison District, Nevada. - Powell and Ingalls, Rept. Comm. Ind. Affs. for 1873, 52, 1874.

Nocto: Rancheria mentioned in La Purisima Mission Records
(35 Indians). Spellings: Nocto 26 times Noctò 8 in
Register, 1799-1804; Noctò 3 times in Register, 1804-6;
Nocto or Pedernales in Register, 1814; Noctò or Peder-
nales 10 times in Register, 1822; Nocto, Nogto in
Book of Baptisms, 1788-1834.

[OVER]

Nogio

Nogio: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos,
Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

Nogto

Chumashan

Nogto: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, La Purisima
Mission, MS, 1788-1834.

See Noctò.

•No-gwats

Piute

Piute tribe on band in vicinity of Potosi, Nevada. —

Powell & Ingalls, Rept. Comm. Ind. Affs. for 1873, 50, 1874.

•Nogwats

Shoshonean

• **Nogwats** (*No-gwats'*). A Paiute band formerly near Potosi, s. e. Nev. Pop. 56 in 1873, including the Parumpats. — Powell in Ind. Aff. Rep. 1873, 50, 1874.

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Nohioalli

Olhonean

Nohioalli. A Costanoan village situated in 1819 within 10 m. of Santa Cruz mission, Cal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Apr. 5, 1860.

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? Notaliths?

Olhonean

Nohioalli

in Santa Cruz county. In 1819 tributary to
Rancheria formerly ~~near~~ Santa Cruz Mission, Calif.—Taylor,
Calif. Farmer, Vol. XIII, No. 8, April 5, 1860; Bancroft,
Native Races, I, 454, 1874.

Noht-scho

Yurok

Poh-lik village on lower Klamath river, Calif.

Gibbs in Schoolcraft's Archives III, p138, 1853. Also M'kee, Glid 634.

See also Nats-koo, Nox-co.

No'htskum [= Noht'-skoom]

Poliklan

No'htskum, Nohtskum, Nohxtska, No'xtskum: Polikla name for their village on south bank Klamath about 1 mile above mouth of Metah Creek.-- T. T. Waterman, Yurok Geography, Univ. Calif., Pubs. Amer. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol. 16, No. 5, pp. 206, 246 & maps opposite pp. 226, 238. May 31, 1920.

Nohtskum: --Kroeber, Hdbk Inds Calif, p 11, map p 9, 1925

See Naht-skoo

See also Senongading

Nohxtska

Poliklan

Nohxtska, Nohtskum, No'htskum, No'xtskum: Polikla name for their village on south bank Klamath about 1 mile above mouth of Metah Creek.-- T. T. Waterman, Yurok Geography, Univ. Calif., Pubs. Amer. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol. 16, No. 5, pp. 206, 246 & maps opposite pp. 226, 238, May 31, 1920.

See Naht-skoo

Noipune

Noipune: Rancheria mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San José, MS, 1797-1859.

See Noypumne

No'-is-ap-pe

Patwin

Wintoon

Patwin village on west side of Sacramento River
opposite Kūs'. Told me by Blind Tom of Poosoone. - can

Noi Sas

Patwin

Wintoon

Tribe mentioned as represented by 13 women on Nome
Lake reservation in 1862. - Rept. Commr. Indian
affairs (for 1862), 359, 1863.

Written Noi-Sas by Geiger in Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1859, 806, 1860 (Remnant
then on Nome Lake reservation).

Noi Sas. - A.S. Taylor, Calif. Farmer, June 12, 1863 (after
Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1862).

Noisas: Bancroft, Native Races, vol 1, p. 451. 1874 (after Geiger. & attrib-
uted to Chem Lake).

• Noi'-te-kel

Nōm'-lak-ke

Winton

- Noi'-te-kel (or Naw-e'-te-kel): Name applied by Nōm'-lak-ke of Paskenta to their village about 2 miles east of big spring at Ken'-to-pul, which is about 1-1/2 miles south of Elder Creek. - *can.*

Noitker

Poliklan

Noitker.-- T. T. Waterman (after Randall's unpublished county map, 1866), Yurok Geography, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Amer. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol. 16, No. 5, p. 206, May 31, 1920.

See Naht-skoo

See also Nohtskum, Notch-co, Natchko, Nats-koo, Nox-co ,
Noxt-scho

~~Shoshonean~~ Midoo

Noi-yu-cans

Noi-yu-cans: Name applied to the Yubas by Vincent E. Geiger, Indian Agent on the Nome Lackee Indian Reserve, in 1858.

Mess. & Docs. H. R. 35th Congr. 2d Sess. Ex. Doc. 2
1858. Rept. Commr. Indian Affairs, p. 640.

See Noi-yu-ke.

Noi Yucans

Midoo

Tribe mentioned as represented by 26 persons on Nome
Lackee Reservation in 1862. - Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for
1862, 359, 1863.

Noi Yucans.-- A.S. Taylor, Calif. Farmer, June 12, 1863
(after Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1862).

Noi-yu-cans

Midoo

Tribe from mouth of Yuba River (= Yubas?) of which 200 were on Nome Lake reservation in 1858. - V. E. Geiger, Apt., in Rept. Comm. Ind. Affs. for 1858, Senate Ex. Doc. 1, 35th Cong. 2^d Sess., p. 640, 1858.

Written Noi-Yucans by Geiger in 1859, Ibid, Senate Doc. 2, 36th Congress, 1st Sess., 806-807, 1860 (Remnant then on Nome Lake reservation).

Noiyucans.--Bancroft (after Geiger), Nat. Races, I; 451, 1874.

See also Yubas.

Bancroft, Native Races, I, 451, 1874.

Noja

Nosse

Yahnan

Noja: Given by Gatschet as language spoken near Round Mountain, Sacramento Valley.--A. S. Gatschet, Klamath Indians, Contr. N. Amer. Eth., Vol. 2, Pt. 1, pp. xlvi, li, & lii, 1890.

See Nos'-se

See also Noje, No-zi, Noces, Yana

NOJA

Stock name

•NOJA: Given by Gatschet as linguistic family near Round Mountain, Sacramento Valley.--A.S. Gatschet, Klamath Indians, Contr. N. Amer. Eth., Vol. 2, Pt. 1, p. xlvi, 1890.

See Yahnan & Nosse

Noje = Nosse or Yah'-nah

Yahnan

Powell, J. W. in Pillsbury's Probschults Bibliog. Languages N. Am. Indians, 604, 1885. (mentions his vocab. collected at Red Bluff)

Noje.-- "this tribe No'-zi, which is chiefly known to the settlers by the name of Noje or Nozi."-- Powell. Linguistic Families, p. 135, 1891.

See Nös'-se and Yah'-nah, No'-zi, Noces, Yana, Noja

Nojoguí

Chumashan

Nojoguí: F.W. Hodge states that J.P. Harrington while at Santa Ines Mission located site of former large rancheria
Nojoguí.--F. W. Hodge, Introduction 36th Ann. Rept.
Bureau Am. Ethn., 1914-15, p. 19, 1921.

See also Anajue, Najagues, Najaue

No-ke-tro-tra

Yokut?

Tribe on Fresno River mentioned in 1853 by Major H.W. Wessells.
- House Doc. 76, 34th Cong. 3^d Sess., p. 30, 1857.

Noketrotra

Noketrotra. Mentioned as a tribe, seemingly Moquelumnan, formerly on Fresno r., Cal.—Wessels in H. R. Ex. Doc. 76, 34th Cong., 3d sess., 30, 1857.

Handbook Am. Indians

Pt. 2, p. 80, 1910

Nok'-kā-nó-mits-sēh

Athapaskan

Hoilet'ha or h'Wilkut village on Redwood Creek above North Fork. *Told me by h'Wilkut. — Cram*

Yīnūkanōmittsedīñ [=Ye-nuk-ah-no-mit-tse-tīng]. -- "Chilula" name, meaning "south door place" for their former large and important village in the Bald Hills. (SE part Section 31, Township 8 N, Range 3 E). Often mentioned in Chilula & Hupa myths & tales. -- P. E. Goddard, Univ. of Calif. Pubs., Amer. Archaeol. & Ethnol., Vol. 10, No. 6, p. 275, 282, April 1914.

See Nok'-kā-nó-mits-sēh

See also Yīnūkanōmittsedīñ, E-nok'-kā-nó-mit-sā

Nok'-too-tah-che

Mewwah

Me'-wuk

Mewwah rancheria & band in foothills of Mariposa-Tuolumne region.
(Told me by Howard Falls Wilson.) ~~can~~

Merriam, Dist. and Classif. of Mewan Stock of California,
Amer. Anthropologist, NS IX, p.347, June 1907.

No-la-si

Wowolase

Yokut

Tribe signing treaty at Camp Keyes, Kings river, Calif.,
May 30, 1851. Barbour, Senate EX. Doc. 4, Special Session,
p 255, 1853.

See No'lesi, Wowolassi.

Nolcumets

Yokut

Nolcumets: Mentioned as one of 12 tribes in vicinity of Four Creeks.-- Calif. Chronicle (after San Joaquin Republican), Dec. 20, 1853.

Nōlediñ

Athabaskan

(No-lěh-ting)

Nōlediñ.-- Chilula name meaning 'waterfall place' for their village on Redwood Creek in Bald Hills, about 12 miles from Coast. "This former village remained occupied until 1888, when the Hill family left it and moved to Hoopa Valley. The site is at the foot of a long glade which slopes toward the creek from which it is nearly half a mile distant."-- P.E. Goddard, Chilula Indians of NW Calif., Univ. of Calif. Pubs., Amer. Archaeol. & Ethnol., vol. 10, no. 6, p. 273, April, 1914. [Goddard says in SE corner Section 9, Township 9 N, Range 2 E.]

Noleding: "Chilula" (Hwilkut) name for their village on east side of Redwood Creek, about four miles above Ton-te-nahn-ting, the lowermost village.--Kroeber, Hdbk Inds Calif, p 138, map p 139, 1925

See No-lěh-tin

No-lěh'-tin

Athapaskan

Lowermost Hoilet'ha or h'Wilkut village. On Redwood Creek in Bald Hills, about 12 miles from Coast. (Name means "falls"). *Told me by h'Wilkut. - cm*

See Nōlediñ.-- P. E. Goddard, Chilula Indians of NW Calif., Univ. of Calif. Pubs., Amer. Archaeol. & Ethnol., vol. 10, no. 6, p. 273,²⁸² April, 1914.

See No-lěh'-tin

See also Nōlediñ

Noletcotadañ

Athapaskan

Noletcotadañ: Given by Goddard as "Wailaki" village of the Kaiyekiyahang subtribe on north side North Fork Eel River about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile below Wilson Creek.--P.E. Goddard, Habitat of Wailaki, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol. 20, pp. 96, 109 & map, 1923.

No-lě'-tung

Athapaskan

No-lě'-tung: Nekanni' name for Bridgeville tribe. ~~Given me~~
by old Nekanni woman ^(from Bear River, Cape Mendocino.) - Carm

Nollittac

Nollittac: Spelling ^{for rancheria} in Libro de Bautismos, Mision San Rafael, 1818-1839, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Noloutos

Yokut

Noloutos: Mentioned as one of at least 12 tribes in vicinity of Four Creeks.--Calif. Chronicle, Dec. 20, 1853 (after San Joaquin Republican). (Probably typog. error for Notontos).

See Noo-too'-nä-tah

See also Notontos, No-ton-o-toes, No-ton-toos

• No-mah

Méwan

Northern Mewuk village at Indian Diggings.--Merriam, Dist. and Classif. of Mewan Stock of California, Amer. Anthropologist, NS IX, p.344, June 1907.

No'-mah-chup-pin

Patwin

Wintoon

No'-mah-chup-pin:^{Patwin} Rancheria on west side Sacramento River just below Grimes. Told me by Jack Frango, full-blood Mitchōpdo.--*cam*

Nōm-bī'-je

Shoshonean

Nōm-bī'-je, Pan-nā'-wā and Kwe-am'-mit: Names given me by^{Pakwasitch *} Panamint Shoshone at Olancho (Owens Lake, Calif.) for Owens Valley Piute from Lone Pine north to Big Pine, Bishop, Benton, & Round Valley. - *cam*

*(Pan-nā'-wā given me by Indians at Death & Panamint Valleys, also)

See also Pan-nā'-wā, Kwe-am'-mit

Nome Cluck (applied to Reservation - not tribe)

Nome Cluck Reservation: Error for Nome Cult. in Sacramento
Daily Democratic State Journal, Oct. 15, 1856.

See Nome Cult

• Nome Cult

Yuke

Name of Round Valley, Mendocino Co., Calif. - not
the name of any Indian band or tribe. - Repts. Comm.
Ind. Affrs. for 1862, 314, 315, 318, 319, 320, 358, 1863.

That it is a place name is obvious from the statement
on p. 358: "Ucas at Nome Cult". (Ucas = Ukes = Yukes)

The original inhabitants of the Valley (Yuke) are sometimes referred to as
Nome Cults.

Wintson name "meaning western tribe" - Zatschelt, Ind. Languages, Mag.
Am. Hist. 1, 161, 1877 (after Powers, who states that the name is a corruption
of the Wintson Nome Kechl. - Powers, Overland Monthly, XII, 531, June 1874.)

Name written Numculty in Humboldt Times of May 3, 1856.

See also Numculty

Nome-Cult

Yukean

Nome-Cult: Given as Indian name of ^[Round Valley, Mendocino Co.] region set apart for the Nome-Cult Indian Reservation.-- San Francisco Weekly Bulletin, March 10, 1860.

• Nome Cults

Yukean

Nome Cults: Simmon P. Storms in 1858 reported that "about 3000 Nome Cults or Yukas made this [Round] valley their headquarters"--

Rept. Commr. Ind. Affairs for 1858, p.659, 1858. Mess. & Docs. H. R. 35th Cong. 2d Sess. Ex. Doc. 2, 1858.

See Yuke, Yukas

• Nome-Cult[s]

Yuke

Tribe on Nome-Lake Reservation in 1856. - E.A. Stevenson in Rept. Comm. Indian Affairs for 1856, 802, 1857.

Nome Cult is the place name of Round Valley, Mendocino Co., Calif. It has been used also for the Indians living in the valley, namely the Yuke or Uke tribe. (Thus used by Major S.P. Starnes in Senate Ex. Doc. 1, 35th Cong. 2^d Sess. 659, 1858.)

• Nomee Cults See Nome Cult

Yuke

~~Tribe in Tehama Co., Calif. (Taylor, Calif. Farmer, June 8, 1860^{ble})~~

Bancroft, Native Races Pacific States, Vol. I, p 442, 1874.

Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Vol. XIII, June 8, 1860.

No-mel'-te-kě'-wis

Wintoon

- No-mel'-te-kě'-wis: Name used by Grindstone Indians for band which occupied the plain between Orland and Sacramento River. -- cum
- Territory of River tribe called No-mel'-te-kě'-wis joins that of So-nān'-muk of Stony Butte ~~at a point~~ a little east of Orland. -- Information ^{from} ~~given me~~ by old man McGill, a Choo-hel'-mem-sel. Calif. Journ., p. 23, Aug. 8, 1928. -- cum
Choo'-duk-rehaheria.
- The Ko'-roo of Colusa region do not use the name No-mel'-te-kě'-wis but call the tribe Wi'-in. They say the words mean "looking west" -- from No'-mel west, and Ke'-we to look. -- Calif. Journ., p. 31, Aug. 19, 1928. -- cum

See also: Wi'-in

Sho-te'-ah

- No'-men'-klah (or No'-min'-klah) [with or without ti'klah'] 'Pomoan' Tribe at Stony Ford, Colusa Co., Calif. Visited by me in July 1903.
No'-min is a Wintoon word meaning west, ^{people} and is applied by them to people along their western border. -- cum.
Written Nōmin Lake by Bennett (1908). 245

See also Sachem, Nōmin, Nōmin Lake

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See also Sachem, Nōmin, Nōmin Lake

No-mel'-mem sel

Winton

·No-mel'-mem sel (meaning west water people): Choo-hel'-mem-sel name for tribe at junction of Grindstone and Stony Creeks. Told me by members of Choo-hel'-mem-sel tribe. ~~can~~

No'-men

Nom'-lak-ke or
~~Dah'-chin-ehin'-ne~~

Winton

·No'-men: Winton word meaning 'west people'. Name used by Paskenta Nom'-lak-ke for Grindstone tribe. -- ~~can~~

^{also}
See, Num'-min, No'-men'-klah, Nō'minLabe.

· Nome Kechl

Yuke

Wintoon name for Round Valley (Hendocino Co.) and its people, meaning "western tribe", and corrupted by the Americans to Nome Cult. - Powers, Overland Monthly, XII, 531, June 1874.

See Noam-kekhl, Noam'-kult, Nome kult, Nom kult,

See Nome Cult and Yuke.

"Nomenuches or Poruches"

Shoshonean

Band of Utahs. - Bancroft (after Delgado, 1865), Native Races, I, 464, 1874. One of 3 bands.

See also Poruches

Nomgio

Chumashan

"Nomgio", ^{"Nonyo"} -- Rancheria tributary to La Purisima Mission. --
Archivos de la Mision de La Purisima Concepcion, 10,
MS Copy, Bancroft Library, 1876.

Nomgio. -- "Indian rancheria to which neophytes of Santa Ynez Mission belonged, according to the books of baptism." --
Archivos de la Mision de Santa Ynez, Libros y Documentos
(Extracts made for Bancroft Library, MS, p. 10, 1877).

Nomgio: Rancheria mentioned in La Purisima Mission Records
(130 Indians). Spellings: Nomgio 114 times; Nomjio 15 in
Register, 1799-1804; Nomgio 3 in Register 1804-6;
Nomgio or La Gaviota in Register 1814; Nomgio or Gaviota
9; Nongio 2; Nomgio 2; Nonjio 1 in Register, 1822;
Nonjio, Nomio, Onomjio in Book of Baptisms, 1788-1834.

See O-nó-mi-o

Onumio, Honomgio

See also O-nó-mi-no, Onomgio, Ononjio, Onumio, Onogio,

No-mil'-köl'-lē

Wintoon

No-mil'-köl'-lē: Name (in their own language) for Wintu
rancheria on Wilson Ranch, south side Trinity River
opposite Salt Flat, ~~about~~ 2 miles west of Lewiston. -C.S.M.

NōminLabe

Sho-te'-ah

Pomoan

'Southerly Wintun', ^[choo-hel-mem-sell] name for NE Pomo village on north bank
Big Stony Creek immediately north of Stanford. - Barrett,
Ethno-Geog. Pomo Indians, 245, 1908.

This is ~~one~~ ^{the other being} of the names (Nomen and Nomenklāh)
by which the Stanford so-called 'Pomo' are known to
the ^{choo-hel-mem-sell} ~~other~~ people. In the Win and Wintun languages
No'min means west ^{people,} and is applied to people living
along their western border. NōminLabe means simply
West village. - cm

See Nōmin, Nōmen.klah, Sachem.

Nomio

Chumashan

Nomio: Rancheria mentioned in La Purisima Mission Records.
See Nomgio.

Nomjio

Chumashan

Nomjio: Rancheria mentioned in La Purisima Mission Records.
See Nomgio.

Nōm-ke-je

Shaste

Shastan

Nōm-ke-je (=Nómkidji of Dixon): An Achomawe name for
Shaste tribe (Dixon).

See also Nómkidji

Nōmkidji

Shastan

Name used by the Achomawi ("probably borrowed from the Wintun") for the Shasta tribe. - Roland Dixon, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. XVII, 385, July 1907.

Nomkolkol

Chumashan

Nomkolkol (Nöm-köl'-köl). A former Chumashan village on Santa Cruz id. (the San Lucas of Cabrillo), Cal., e. of the harbor.--Henshaw, Buenaventura MS. vocab.,

B. A. E., 1884. **Handbook Am. Indians**

Pt. 2, p. 80, 1910

See also Nöm-köl'-köl

Nompchinche

Nompchinche: Tribe mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Juan Bautista Mission.--Mision de San Juan Bautista, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1797-1832.

See Nopchinche

· Nommuk

WINTOON

Nommuk.-- Powell. Linguistic Families, p.70, 1891, [One of the Wintu ~~Petwin~~ tribes of the Copehan family.]

See also Nummocks, Num'-mok,

Nonajá

Nonajá: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Diego Mission (4 Indians). Spellings: Nonajá, Nanaja, Nouneguant.-- Misión de San Diego, Libro de Bautismos, Misión de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

Nō'napōtī

Pomo

Old village of "Big Valley Division" Pomo, Eastern dialect, in E part of Kelseyville, Lake Co.

From no, ashes, napo', village, and ti, old.

Some say this was ^{the original} ~~old~~ home of ^{the} Kabē'napo, and not ~~inhab~~ for many years; others that it is a mythical village, none of present race having lived here.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., ^{Arch. & Eth.} vol. 6, 197, Feb. 1908

Nongatl

Athapaskan

Nongatl: "the Van Duzen region, occupied formerly by the Nongatl". - Pliny Earle Goddard, Am. Anthropologist, vol. 15, No. 4, p. 703. Oct.-Dec. 1913.

Nongatl: "South and Middle Yager creeks belong in the Nongatl territory. North Yager and Lawrence creek seem to have belonged with the Whilkut". - P.E. Goddard is better quoted by L.H. Lund, Ethnogeography and Archaeology of the Wiyat Territory, Univ. Calif. Publ. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14, No. 3, p. 255. Dec. 1918.

Dr. Goddard, in reply to inquiry, writes me under date of Feb. 25, 1919, implying that the Van Duzen and upper Mad River Indians call themselves Nongatl and are ^(politically) distinct from the Lassile. - C.M.

See Nun'-gahlt

[over

Nongatl

Athabaskan

MRS. NOMLAND

COMPILING

INDIAN LORE

Will Write the History
of the Nongatl
Tribe

BLUE LAKE, July 2. - Continuing her research work concerning the various tribes of Indians, Mrs. Gladys Nomland of Piedmont is again in Blue Lake, arriving here a few days ago accompanied by her husband Dr. J. G. Nomland.

Mrs. Nomland is connected with the University of California, in the department of Anthropology and was here last summer getting a fund of valuable information, particularly from Mollie Brook, an aged Indian who lives in the reservation near Blue Lake. Mollie was the sole survivor of her immediate family after a battle at the mouth of Bug Creek on what is now known as the Lental place. Last year Mollie was believed to be the only one left of the supposedly extinct tribe of the Nongatl Indians, a branch of the Athabaskan tribe, but according to later developments there are two more, Anne Taggit and her nephew Willis Maple. Taggit who lives in a log cabin at Madrone Ranch. They are relatives of

Powers says "The Wailakki call the Sai'az Noon'-kakhl" (Tribe
of Calif. 124, 1877), and locates the 'Sai'az' between the Van Duzen
and Eel Rivers.

Maly. Dr. and Mrs. Nomland, accompanied by Lucy Brock visited the Taggitt's Wednesday, and made arrangements for them to come to Blue Lake. Mrs. Nomland hopes to gain from them further information concerning the culture of the tribe.

Mrs. Nomland purchased some fine old specimens of basketry, the work of Annie who is now old and quite feeble, among which are a seed basket and seed beater, Winnowing basket, wood carrying basket with a "tump" line, and acorn basket. From Willis Taggitt who still uses the bow and arrow in killing birds, Mrs. Nomland obtained a bow and arrow made for birds alone.

All these specimens are for the University museum, for which a valuable assortment was collected during Mrs. Nomland's research visit last year. She expects to be in this section for several weeks, and the data she is gathering will figure largely in a book by Mrs. Nomland, which is to appear under university publications.

Eureka Times. July 3, 1931.

VERSO

NonhaīamShoshonean

nonhaīam: Pass Cahuilla clan located originally at Indian Wells, moved to the desert. --W.D. Strong, Aboriginal Soc. in Southern Calif., p. 91, 102, May 28, 1929.

• Nonhoⁿ hoⁿ ū

Yuki

Old village of Huchnom dialect, on NE bank of S Eel river about 7 mi. above confluence of Outlet creek.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., ^{A. B. & 8th} vol. 6, 258, Feb. 1908

Nonjio

Chumashan

Nonjio: Rancheria mentioned in La Purisima Mission Records. See Nomgio.

Nonobit

Nonobit: Rancheria mentioned (in 1791) in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Gabriel, Ms. 1771-1820.

see Nosabit ? ?

Prob. not No-no-pi-ah, a Pinte village 3 1/2 miles N of Lone Pine.
in Owens Valley

No-no-pi'-ah Neum

SEE Nah'-no-pi-ah

•No-nous

Tribe in southern part of San Joaquin valley, Calif., in
1851. — ^{W. M. Byer} ~~Johnston~~, Sen. Ex. Doc. 61, 32d Cong., 1st Sess., p.
23, 1852. (In vicinity of Kings R.?)

• Nonpali (village)

Hookoeko

Mewan

Spelling of Olompali in Bancroft (after Hayes), Hist.
Calif., V, 166, 1886.

See Olompali

• Nōnûka'k

Yuki

Old village of "Yuki proper", in Williams valley, ^{on} ~~at~~
or near Williams creek, and above old village of
Lelha'ksi.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., ^{Arch. & Eth.} vol. 6, 253, Feb. 1908

Nonyo

Chumashan

" "Nomgio".)

Nonyo, -- Rancheria tributary to La Purisima Mission. --
Archivos de la Mision de La Purisima Concepcion, 10,
MS Copy, Bancroft Library, 1876.

See O-no-mi-o ?

See also La Saviota ? Nomgio ?

Noobimucks

Wintoon!

Tribe in mountains of Trinity Co., Calif.

Bancroft, Native Races Pacific States, Vol. I, p442, 1874.

(From Taylor, Calif. Farmer, June 8, 1860^{ok})

Probably Nor'-rel mok of Hay Fork.

See Nor'-rel-mok

Noochues

Mew'wah

Mewan

Tribe near upper Fresno River, Calif.--Bancroft, Native Races, I, map facing 322, 1874.

See Noot'-choo'

See also Nookchues, Nut'-chu, Nuchu, Nookchues

Noemoc[s]

Wintoon

Wintoon tribe on lower Stony Creek, Glenn Co., Calif. - Powers, The Wintoon, Overland Monthly, XII, 531, June 1874. ("Southern People")

See Noemoc, Noi'-muk, Noi-muck, Nir-muck, Noi-mucks, Nuimok

• Noo-tah-ah or 'Mono'

Piute

Name used by Major Wessells in 1853 for the so-called 'Mono' bands of the west slope of the Sierra ^{on and} near the San Joaquin River. Wessells apparently recognized their Piute affinities for he states that they "are supposed to have emigrated from the eastern slope of the Sierra". - House Ex. Doc. 76, 34th Cong. 3^d Sess., 29th, 31, 1857.

See Nut'-ha, Nut'aa,

• Noches

Yokut

^{'Tribe' mentioned by}
Error for Noches ~~in~~ Domenech, ⁱⁿ Seven Years' Residence in Gt. Deserts of N. Amer., Vol. I, p. 442, 1860.
Written Noches (which see), *Ibid.* II, 45, 1860.

See Noches, Nochi,

• nō'pik

Pomo

Old village of "Valley Division" Pomo, Northern dialect, at site of old Anderson valley flour mill.

From no, ashes, and pik, mellow.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, (150, Feb. 1908)

• Noo-too'-nä-kah (^{Nä-toon-ä-tä} or Noo-too'-nä-tah)

Yokut stock

Tribe formerly living at Kingston on lower Kings River north of Tulare (or Tahche) Lake, Calif.

Now practically extinct.

Name pronounced Noo-too'-nä-kah or ^{Nä-toon-ä-tä} Noo-toon-nä-kah by the Tahches; Nä-toon'-ä-tö by the Yow'-wel-man'-ne; No-tanto by Lt. Geo. H. Derby in 1850.

Nootsum

Prob. error for Mutsum

Olhonean

Nootsum. - Article in Watsonville (Calif) Pajaronian, Jan. 14, 1935.

Tells of death of 'Oliveras', an old "Nootsum" woodchopper, 95 yrs. old.

Noo-tu-ne-too

Yokut

Tribe formerly on lower King's River near Tulare Lake. - ~~clm~~

Noo-tu-ne-too. -- One of 12 tribes represented at a council held in a valley 35 miles from Elbow Creek, Tulare Co., June 1856. -- Letter from Gen. E.F. Beale to Gov. J. Neely Johnson of California, July 12, 1856, published in 'San Francisco Herald', July 13, 1856. [Through typographical error the names of two tribes are joined by a hyphen, 'Tache-Noo-tu-ne-too']

Noo-tune-too. -- Spelling in same letter from Beale published in Bonsal's 'Edward Fitzgerald Beale', p. 193, 1912.

Nutonetoos. -- One of a number of tribes that "roamed from the Tuolumne to Kings River and the Tejon, on the E of the San Joaquin, the Tulare Lakes and in the Sierra Nevada, as stated by Lieut. Beale in 1856. -- A.S. Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Vol. 13, No. 16, June 8, 1860. (Same spelling. Bancroft (after Taylor), Native Races, I, 456, 1874.)

See Noo-toó-na-tah

• Nō'pnōkēwī
Wintoon name for)

Bes'-se-e-chil

Bes'-se-e'-chil

Bes'sē'chil

~~Bes'e'chil~~

Pomo

Inhab. modern village of Northeastern ~~dialect~~, Pomo, on lower slope of foot-hills a short distance N of Big Stony creek and about 2 1/2 mi. W of town of Stonyford. This village is known as Stonyford Rancheria, no Pomo name being found for it. Nō'pnōkēwī is the Southerly Wintun dialect name for it, which was ascertained from Southerly Wintun ~~Dialect~~ people living on Little Stony and Indian creeks.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 244, Feb. 1908

The name of this village in their own language is Bes'-se-e'-chil
or Bes'-sā-e'-chil tah-tā - can.

• Noptac

Esselenian

Noptac. A former village connected with San Carlos mission, Cal., and said to have been Esselen.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Apr. 20, 1860.

Handbook Am. Indians

Pt. 2, p. 82, 1910

Noptac

Band of 'Eslen' ^{tributary to Carmel Mission.} --Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Vol. XIII, No. 9, April 20, 1860.

Noptac: Rancheria of the Pagssim mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Juan Bautista Mission (1 Indian, 1799).--
Mision de San Juan Bautista, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1797-1832.

See also Nopteca

Nopteca

Ennesen

Nopteca: Rancheria of the Chalon [tribe or region] mentioned in Mission Books, La Soledad Mission. Spellings in Book of Baptisms: Nopteca 8 times; "Nopteca (del Chalon)" 1; "Nopteca (Ch)" 2. Spelling Nopteca in Books of Death or Marriages.-- Mision La Soledad, Libros de Mision, 1791-?, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878

Noptac: Band of 'Eslen' tributary to Carmel Mission.--
A. S. Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Vol. XIII, No. 9, April 20, 1860.

See also Noptac

Nopthrinthre

Yokut

Tribe formerly ^{represented} at Mission San Juan Bautista. - Hist. Monterey Co. 146, 1881.

Nopthrinthres. - Arroyo de la Cuesta, who gave a vocabulary showing it to be Yokut. -
Handbook Am. Indians, Pt. 2, p. 82, 1910.

Nopthrinthre: Tribe mentioned in Libro de Bautismos,
Mision de San Juan Bautista, MS, 1797-1832.

See Nopchinche.

See also Nopochinches.

Nopthrinthres

Yokut

Nopthrinthres. A tribe mentioned by Arroyo de la Cuesta (MS., B. A. E.) as settled at the mission of San Juan Bautista, San Benito co., Cal., during the mission period. A vocabulary given by him shows it to have been Yokuts (Mariposan).

Nopochinches. - Garcia MS. quoted by Bancroft, Hist. Cal., II. 339, 1886.

Handbook Am. Indians

Pt. 2, p. 82, 1910

See also Gatschet, [?] [?], West 100, VII Archaeology, 420, 1879.

~~Tribe unknown~~ - possibly same
as No-ke-tro-ta. - com
Locality needed. See Nopochinches - com

See Nupchenche, Nopochinche, Nopthrinthre

Nopthrinthres

Yokut

Nopthrinthres. -- "We know that Nopthrinthres Indians, also of Yokuts origin, were settled at San Juan Bautista, among the Mutsun tribes." Gatschet:[Wheeler] Survey, W.100th Merid, VII Archeology, 420, 1879.

Nopthrinthres. -- "At the mission of San Juan Bautista we also find a colony of the Yokuts race and language called Nopthrinthres." -- Gatschet, Indian Languages of the Pacific States and Territories, p.2(unpaged), reprinted from Mag. American Hist. April 1882.

Nopthrinthres. -- Vocabulary. -- Arroyo de la Cuesta, Idiomias Californias, MS, 1821. (Obtained at San Juan Bautista)

See also Nupchenche, Nopochinches

Nopochinches

Yokut !

Rancheria, in or near the Mariposas, mentioned by Garcia in 1820.--Bancroft, Hist.Calif., II, 339 ft.note, 1885.

For more exact location see Nupchenche, Ibid II, 52 ft.note.

Nopchinche: Rancheria mentioned once in Libro de Bautismos, Mision Santa Cruz, 1791-1835, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Nopchinche: Tribe of the Tulares mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Juan Bautista Mission (232 Indians). Spellings: Nopchinche, Nopchinchies, Nompchinche, Nopthrinthre, Nopthrinthres. Chief Uttoi or Anatolio baptized in 1820.--Mision de San Juan Bautista, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1797-1832.

See also Nopthrinthres, Nupchenche, Nopchinche

Nopochinches: Mariposa village mentioned by Schenck as visited by Soto in 1820. On Schenck's map (spelled Nupchenche p. 133) located on W bank San Joaquin opposite mouth of Chowchilla Rv. --W. Egbert Schenck, Aboriginal Groups of Calif. Delta Region [Univ. Calif. Pubs.], p. 129, map p. 133, Nov. 13, 1926.

Noptinte

Yokut?

Noptinte: In speaking of the plains along the Merced, Tuolumne, Stanislaus & Calaveras Rivers and east bank lower San Joaquin, Kroeber says, "There are known in this region the Nupchinche or Noptinte, not located."
--Kroeber, Hdbk. Inds. Calif., 485, 1925.

See also Nupchenche, Nupchinche

Nopuchinches

Yokut

Nopuchinches: Rancheria in 1815 in or near the Mariposas [probably within area later known as Fremont Grant].--
Inccente Garcia, Hechos Historicos de California, MS, Bancroft Library, pp. 106-7, 1878.

Nopochinches: Misspelling by Bancroft (after Garcia) in Hist. Calif., II, p. 339 footnote, 1886.

See also Nopthrinthres, Nupchenche (Noptinte?)

· Nor'-bos ("Southern House or Branch")

Win-ton'

Name used by Cottonwoods for southern Win-tun.

Powers, Tribes of Calif., p 230, 1877.

also written Norboss,

· Norboss

Wintoon

Name used by Downum or Cottonwood Creek Wintoon for Wintoon tribes farther South ("South House, or Smokers"). - Stephen Powers, Overland Monthly, XII, 531, June 1874.

Written also Nor'-bos,

Noro' rpeg

Tolowah

Athapaskan

Noro' rpeg: Polikla name for ~~town in~~ ^{town} Tolowa ~~Territory~~ on coast about 4 miles north of Smith River.-- T. T. Waterman, Yurok Geography, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Amer. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol. 16, No. 5, p. 187 & Map 2 No. 2, May 31, 1920.

Nor'-rel-pum

Wintoon

Nor'-rel-pum: Name (in their own language) for Wintu rancheria at Hay Fork. - ~~can~~

North Fork Mono

(Nim) W-Monache Shoshonean

• North Fork Mono: --W.D. Strong, Analysis of Southwestern Soc., Am. Anthropol., pp. 8; 16; 24, ~~Jan~~-Mar. 1927.

• North Fork division of Western Mono: *Kild 8.*

• North Fork Mono: Numerous references A.H. Gayton, Yokuts-Mono Chiefs and Shamans, Oct. 31, 1930.

North Fork Mono: Numerous References. Julian Steward, Ind. Tribes Sequoia Nat Park Region. Nat. Park Service, 1935.

See also Mono

• Northeastern Maidu or No-to'koi-yo

Midu

Merriam, Transmigration in California, Journ. Am. Folk-Lore, XXII, p. 433, Dec. 1909.

• Northeastern Maidu dialect. - Dixon: Maidu myths, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. XVII, 33, June 1902.

• Northeastern Division. - Dixon: The Northern Maidu, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. XVII, Pt. 3, 127, 1905.

Northeastern Midoo^{or No-to'-koi-yo.} - Merriam, Totemism in California, Amer. Anthropologist, NS X, p. 561, Dec. 1908.

See No-to'-koi-yo

Northeastern Midoo (or No-to'-koi-yo)

Merriam, Totemism in California, Amer. Anthropologist,
NS X, p.561, Dec.1908.

Tribe Miwok

Name Northeastern Miwok

Standard form Amador

Tribe ☐

Village ☐

Other ☒ linguistic division

Source

Identification and remarks

Northern Diegueño

Yuman

Northern Diegueño [No locality assigned].--E. W. Gifford, Clans & Moieties in So. Calif., Univ. Calif. Pubs. in Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14, pp. 167, 168, 169, 172; 1918.

Northern Maidu

Northern Maidu: Tribal name, undefined.-- Loeb, Pomo Folkways, 172, footnote 222 (after Dixon), 362, 371, 379, 384, 388, written The northern Maidu, p. 172 footnote (after Dixon) and p. 201 footnote (after Dixon) Sept. 29, 1926, *fnote 338, (after Dixon).*

See Midu
See also Maidu,

Tribe Miwok

Name Northern Mewuk

Standard form Amador

Tribe ☐

Village ☐

Other ☐

Source _____

Identification and remarks _____

Northern Mewuk

Mewan

Concerning the main linguistic divisions of the Miwok, Kroeber says that "Dr. Merriam's Northern Mewuk" is called by S.A. Barrett Amador or Northeastern or Northern Sierra. --Kroeber, Languages of the Coast of Calif. N of San Francisco, Univ. Calif. Publ. Am. Arch. Ethn., IX^{No. 3}, p. 292, Apr. 29, 1911.

Miwok.

Me'wuk proper

Northern Me-wuk

Mewan

A subtribe of the Me-wuk occupying the Sierra foothills in California from the Middle Fork of Cosumnes River south to the Mokelumne River and from a point about 8 miles east of Oleta westward to about 6 miles west of Plymouth and 1½ mile west of Lone.

See Mewuk

• Northern Mewuk = Me'wuk proper

Mewuk

Merriam, Transmigration in California, Journ. Am. Folk-Lore, XXII, p.433, Dec.1909.

Northern Me-wuk

(^{Mewuk tribe.} Merriam, Dist. and Classif. of Mewan Stock of California, Amer. Anthropologist, NS IX, p.341, June 1907.

"The territory of the Northern Mewuk begins on the Middle fork of Cosumnes river and extends southerly to or a little beyond Calaveras creek. Its northeastern corner pushes across the Middle Cosumnes to Grizzly Flat whence its eastern boundary runs southerly to a point a little west of Big Trees, passing a few miles east of the present settlements of West Point and Railroad Flat. The

See Me'wuk

[over

Northern Mewuk (cont'd)

easternmost settlement in the Mokelumne river region was Pek-ken'-soo, about four miles east of West Point. The western boundary follows the lower border of the open forest of Digger pines and blue oaks from near Michigan Bar to May (near Carbondale), and thence, southerly, passing a little west of Ione, Buena Vista, Lancha Plana, and Comanche. The southern boundary is not so clearly defined but lies a little south of a line drawn from San Andreas to Mountain Ranch (otherwise known as Eldorado) in Calaveras county. The hunting territory claimed by the Mewuk extends only about ten miles east of the villages. . . . By their neighbors on the north (the Nissenan) they are called Ko'-ne or Kon'-ne."--Merriam, Dist. and Classif. of Mewan Stock of California, Amer. Anthropologist, NS IX, pp. 343-344, June 1907.

Northern Mewuk; Totemism in Calif., Amer. Anthropol. NS. X, 559-561, Dec. 1908.
(Merriam)

Northern Paiute

Shoshonean

(of Pyramid Lake, NW Nevada).
• Northern Paiute -- A. L. Kroeber, California Kinship Systems
Univ. Calif. Pubs. Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 12, 367, 1917.

Northern Paiute: "The Washo were at times in conflict with
the adjacent Northern Paiute, whom they call Paleu,
and by whom they are said to have been defeated about
1860." -- Kroeber, Hdbook. Inds. Calif., p. 570, also pp.
571, 577, 583, 883, Gen. Index, p. 985, 1925.

"Northern Paiute of Nevada." -- Loeb, Pomo Folkways, p. 394,
Sept. 1926.

Northern Piute or Paviotso: Steward, Julian. Ind. Tribes
Sequoia Nat. Park Region. Nat. Park Service, 1935
Map fac. p. 2

Tribe Miwok

Name Northern Sierra Miwok

Standard form Amador

Tribe ☐

Village ☐

Other ☒ linguistic division

Source

Identification and remarks

• Nosa

Yanan

Nosa: "Nosa language (Yanan family)" -- J.W. Powell. Notice of J. Curtin's researches at Redding, ^{Round Mountain} Calif.: 6th Ann. Rept. Bur. Eth. for 1884-85: xxxvii, ^{xxxviii} 1888. [~~Vocab. & myths~~]
[No information except as to escape of about 15 from massacre of 1864.]

• Nosa: L.A. Dorrington. Indian agent. Mention only. -- Chico [Calif.] Enterprise, March 9, 1927.

See Nosse & Yahna

Nosàbit

Nosàbit: Rancheria mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Misión de San Gabriel, MS, 1771-1820.

See Nonobit ?

Noser See Noza See Nös'se

Yah'nan

Tribe near Lassen Butte, Calif. - Siskiyou [Calif.] Chronicle, May 1859 (See Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Nov. 16, 1860; and Bancroft, Native Races, 1, 447, 1874 - "Noser or Noza".)

Nosers. - Gen. J. B. McIntosh in Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1870, 81, 1870.

Noser or Noza. -

Noser Indians: Mentioned as ^{warlike} tribe or band near Lassen Buttes. -- Marysville Weekly Express, July 2, 1859.

See Nös'se

Nös'se (= Yah'-nah)

Yah'nan

Tribe immediately south of Pit River and west of Montgomery Creek. Round Mt. and Cow Creek are in this territory. A few miles west of Round Mt. their northern boundary follows Little Cow Creek, which separates this territory from that of the Wintoon to the north. On the east Montgomery Creek separates them from the Modoc's or Pit River. On the west they reached to 'Middle Creek'. Their territory is wedge shaped, narrowest at the east between Montgomery Creek and the high ridge to the south (near Ferry's Saw Mill).

They call their tribe Nös'se or Nös'se. Yah'-nah is their word for people.

See also Nose, Nose, Noser, Kombo, and Yah'-nah.

Notaliths

represented
Tribe formerly at Mission San Juan Bautista.-- Hist.
Monterey Co., 146, 1881.

? Nohioalli?

• Nōtce'tīyō (No-che'-tē-yo)

Pomo

Old village site of "Valley Division" Pomo, Central
dialect, at Whitehall.

ETENO - GEOG. POMO.
Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 178, Feb. 1908

Notch-co

Po-lik-lah

Notch-co.-- Po-lik-lah name for ^{this} village on Klamath River 16 miles above mouth of Blue Creek and 8 miles above village of Wah-teck.--Lucy Thompson, To the American Indian, p. 94, 1916

Notchico: Given by Capt. D.M. Greene in April 1864 as place on north side Klamath River 14 miles below Martins Ferry and 6 miles above Young's Ranch (Young's ranch 34 miles from mouth of Klamath).-- War of Rebellion Records, Series 1, Vol. 50, Pt. 1, p. 267, 1897.

See Naht-skoo

See also Noht-scho, Nox-co, Nats-koo, Nakhtskum, Natchko, Nohtskum, Nohxtska, Notchico

No-ten-ta-yah No-co-stah

Hoopa

Athapaskan

Tribe on Trinity River from its junction with the Klamath up to South Fork Trinity; also Bald Hills & in places on Redwood and Mad Rivers. - Bledsoe, Indian Wars, 147, 1885.

Taken from G. W. Taggart, Humboldt Times, Nov. 11, 1854 where spelling is No-ten-ta-yah No-oo-stah.

Note. - The name of Hoopa Valley is Nah-tin-oo or Nö-tin-oo. - can

See also No-ten-ta-yah No-oo-stah & No-tin-oah, No-co-stah.

No-ten-ta-yah No-oo-stah

Han-pah-ah

Athabaskan

"The No-ten-ta-yah No-oo-stah or Trinity Indians occupied the Trinity from its junction with the Klamath to its south fork, and were also scattered over the Bald Hills and on Redwood and Mad Rivers."-- History of Humboldt Co. 152, 1882. Taken from G. W. Taggart, Humboldt Times, Nov. 11, 1854.

See No-ten-ta-yah No-co-stah
See also No-tin-oah, No-co-stah.

Noto

Chumashan

Noto: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Misión de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823..

See Noctó.

Notoaliths

Notoaliths: Tribe mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Juan Bautista Mission (30 Indians, 1820-1822). Spellings: Notoaliths, Notoalis.--Mision de San Juan Bautista, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1797-1832.

No'-to-koi'-yo

Midoo

No'-to-koi'-yo: Midoo tribe in American Valley and Big Meadows, Plumas County. Their name for themselves. Also applied to them by several related tribes on the south and southwest. - *Cam*

See: No'-to-koi'-yum, No-to-koi'-yo mi'-dem, No-to'-mah

No'-to-koi'-yo

Midoo

- No'-to-koi'-yo: Name applied by Kow'-wahk of Nevada City to tribe northwest of main Yuba, including Sierra City, Downieville, & Camptonville. Information from old Polly Hamburg and blind Richard Yemie of Nevada City, Nov. 11 & 12, 1928.--Calif. Journ. - *can*

No-to'-koi-yo

Midoo

Northeastern Midoo. Name given me by full blood, resident of American Valley, Plumas Co. - *can*.

• No-to'-koi-yo. - Merriam, Journ. Am. Folk-Lore, XXII, 433, Dec. 1909.

No-to'-koi-yo, ^{or Northeastern Midoo.} - Merriam, Totemism in California, Amer. Anthropologist, NS X, p. 561, Dec. 1908.

*I think I saw it as written some place, but
can't find it now.*

No'-to-koi'-yo mi'-dem

Midoo

· No'-to-koi'-yo mi'-dem (In'-yan-num mi'-dem): Name of No-to-
koi'-yo of Big Meadows in their own dialect. - *can*

See: No-to-koi'-yo, No-to'-mah

No'-to-koi'-yum

Midoo

· No'-to-koi'-yum: Name which old Henry Thompson says his
tribe [Tan'-kum] apply to the Smartsville & "up mountains"
tribe. --Calif. Journ., p.71, Nov.1, 1928. - *can*

See also: No'-to-koi'-yo

No'toma

Mi-doo

Name used by Northwestern Maidu, for Northeastern Maidu.
Dixon, The Northern Maidu, p 127, 1905.

No-to'-mah

Midoo

No-to'-mah: Mitch-ōp'-do name for northeastern Midoo,
[No-to-koi'-yo]. Name said to be in Kon'-kow or Ti'-mah
language. ~ cam

See: No-to-koi'-yo

• Notomídoola

Mewan

One of the 9 villages originally in Yosemite Valley. - Powers,
Overland Monthly, X, 333, April 1873.

• Notomidula

Mewan

• **Notomidula.** A former village of the Awani, about 400 yds. E. of Machito, in Yosemite valley, Mariposa co., Cal.

Notomídoola.—Powers in Overland Mo., x, 333, 1874. **No-to-mid-u-la.**—Powers in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 365, 1877.

Handbook Am. Indians

Pt. 2, p. 87, 1910

Nō-to'-mus-se

Maidoo stock

Tribe (or subtribe of Nis-se-non) living at Kah'-de-mah' rancheria on north side of American River 9 or 10 miles above its mouth.

Name given me by ^{see} Survivor (an old woman) Nov. 27, 1905 - com

The No-to'-mus-se had another village, called Sāk, 2 miles below Kah'-de-mah' on the same (north) side of American River, & others extending up the river to or beyond Fair Oaks.

Notonatos

Yokut

"The Notonatos lived on Kings River." — Bancroft (quoting Maltby's MS letter), Native Races, I, 456, 1874; Ibid. on map opp. p. 322, and N of river.

• "Notonatos, on Kings River". — W.A. Chalfant, Story of Inyo, 15, 1922.

Notonates: Kit Carson [James H. Carson] in Stockton Republican (Calif). Feb. 1852. Reprinted in Clover's Independent (Calif.) Feb. 25, 1932.

See Noo-toó-nā-tā

See also Notonotos, Tohoutos

Notowa

Miduan

Notowa: "Notowa (pronounced Nah-to-way) was the aboriginal name for the grassy hillsides and flats where a large spring poured forth a goodly stream and where John Ramm later nursed his famous grapes. An important rancheria of the Yuba Indians was found by the incoming whites at this truly charming spot."--Notes to the Journal of Charles E. DeLong for 1857, Calif.Hist.Soc.Quarterly, p.172, June 1930.

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Notquanan

Notquanan: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Matquanan

Nottococha

Hookoo-e-ko

Mewan

Motsucocha: Rancheria "en la bolsa de los Tomales".

Spelled also Nottococha 2 times; Mottococha 1; Motococha 1
Mottucacha 1; Mottocotcha 1.-- Libro de Bautismos, Mision
San Rafael, 1818-1839, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft
Library, 1878.

[Note: Following rancherias ending in "cocha" are also
given in same Book of Baptisms: Cochi, Olococha, Colo-
cotcha, Ottacatsha, Sotomcochi, Guococha, Jococha.]

See also Motsucocha, Mottococha, Motococha, Mottucacha, Mottocotcha,

Notualls

Notualls: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, Santa
Cruz Mission (7 Indians, 1817). Spellings: Notualls 4
times; Nutualls 2; Natualls 1.-- Mision Santa Cruz, Libro
de Bautismos, 1791-1835, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft
Library, 1878.

See also Nutualls, Natualls

Noumpolis

Mewan

Tribe north of San Francisco mentioned by Chorier in his
Voyage Pittoresque, Paris, 1822 (p.6.)

Spelled Numpali by Chamisso in 1821.

• Bancroft (after both), Native Races, I, 453, 1874.

See also Numpali, Olumpale

Nouneguant

Nouneguant: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos,
Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Nonajá

Nounou

Nounou: Rancheria in the Tular [tule marshes], mentioned twice (in 1820) in Book of Baptisms, San Antonio Mission, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Nov-inch

Shoshonean

Nov-inch: Ute name for themselves.--Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 4, p. 135, 1907.

Novocochi

Novocochi: Rancheria mentioned once (in 1826) in Libro de Bautismos, Mision Santa Cruz, 1791-1835, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Nowan Error for Coconoon

Vo Kye to

Tribe signing treaty on Mariposa River, Calif. March ~~15~~ 1851.

~~Calif. March 15, 1851~~ -- McKee, Barbour & Wozencraft, ~~Rep.~~ ^{Pt. III}
~~Comm. Indian Affairs for 1st, 22d, 1st, also~~
Senate Ex. Doc. 1, 32nd. Cong. , 1st. Sess. 484, 1851.

~~Printed~~ Co-co-noon Ghid, Doc. 4, Special Sess. 1853, 69, 252.

See Coconoon, Koo-koo'-nah-che.

No'-watch

Mew'wah

me'-wuk

Mew'-wah village 5 miles W or SW of Grub Gulch and due south of Indian Peak (1 1/2 mile easterly from Summit House),

Name given me by inhabitant.

("about 2 miles so of Indian Peak (about 5 miles from Grub Gulch).")

No'-watch rancheria —Merriam, Amer. Anthropologist, NS IX, p. 346, June 1907.

No'-we de'-he

Patwin

Wintoon

• No'-we de'-he: Patwin rancheria on west side Sacramento River at Grimes Ranch, close to No'-mah-chup-pin. Told me by Jack Frango, full-blood Mitchopdo. Pronounced No-wid' de'-he by Patwin and Ko'-roo. -- cm

See No-wid'-dehe

No-wid'-de'-he

Patwin

Wintoon

Patwin rancheria near Grimes, on west side of
Sacramento River miles below Colusa. Sometimes
called Grand Id. rancheria. Given me by member of tribe ^{in 1903.}

No-wid- ide'-he' = village. - com.

Name given also by Ko'-roo at Kah'-chil. - com

See also: No'-we de'-he

Nöwu or Nüwu

Shoshonean

· Nöwu or Nüwu ('person') is the term used by the Che-
mehuevi for both Chemehuevi and Paiute.-- A. L. Kroeber,
Journ. Am. Folk-Lore, vol. 21, 242, 1908.

• Now-wa-ke-nah (meaning "town over the hill") Wintoon stock

Long Valley, east of Clear Lake, Lake Co., Calif.

Call themselves 'Lolsels' and belong to 'Patween' stock.

Formerly numbered 120. Palmer's History of Napa & Lake Counties, Calif. Pub. by Slocum Bowen & Co. San Francisco (pp ~~31~~ 36³⁷), 1881.

Name in language of Hoo-la-nap-po (the tribe at Lakeport on Clear Lake).

Pomo name for Lolsel branch of Pat-win tribe in Long Valley

Now'-wik

Wintoon

• Now'-wik & Hi'-nap-po: Upper Lake Pomo names for Chen-posel of Long Valley. -- cm

See Chen'-po-sel

Nox-co

Yurok

Village of about 60 inhabitants on lower Klamath River.
Robt. J. Stevens in Rpt. Comm. Ind. Affs. for 1867, 128, 1868.

See also Nats-koo, Noht-scho.

No' xtskum

Poliklan

No' xtskum, Nohtskum, No' htskum, Nohxtska: Polikla name for their village on south bank Klamath about 1 mile above mouth of Metah Creek.-- T. T. Waterman, Yurok Geography, Univ. Calif., Pubs. Amer. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol. 16, No. 5, pp. 206, 246 & maps opposite pages 226, 238, May 31, 1920.

See Naht-skoo

·nō'yō

Pomo

Old camp of "Coast Division" Pomo, Northern dialect, on north bank of Pudding creek near its mouth. The creek was called no'yo-bida by ^{the} Indians, but ^{the name} ~~that~~ was transferred to larger stream (now Noyo river) on coming of whites. Indian name of Noyo river is tce'mli-bida.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, ^{ETHEL GREG POMO} 134¹³⁵, 1908, Feb.

See No'-yo chut-te'

·No'-yo chut-te'

Me-tum'-mah?

Pomoan

·No'-yo chut-te': Name given me by Pomoan Me-tum'-mah (of Little Lake Valley) for rancheria on the beach between Fort Bragg and Noyo (on north side Noyo River 200-300 yards back from tidewater). -- can

See also nō'yō

Noypumne

Noypumne: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San José Mission (6 Indians). Spellings: Noypumne, Noypum, Noipune.--Mision de San José, Libros de Bautismos, MS, 1797-1859.

Noypum, Noypune: Spellings in San José Mission Register.--Lista Alfabética de Neofitos [San José Mission, erroneously labeled Mision San Fernando] Original MS, Bancroft Library.

• Noyuki

Noyuki ('southern aliens'). The name applied by their northern neighbors to a Maidu tribe formerly occupying the territory about the junction of Yuba and Feather rs., Yuba co., Cal. One of their villages, Yupu, was on the site of the present Yuba city.

Noi-Yucans.—Gieger in Ind. Aff. Rep. 1859, 438, 1860.

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Midu

*Confused
mixed*

See Noyukies

Noyukies

Wintoon

Patween tribe [= Patwin] at Jacinto, on west side Sacramento River, Glenn Co., Calif. [at northern limit of Patwin group or family] - Stephen Powers, Overland Monthly, XII, 531, June 1874; Ibid XIII, 543, Dec. 1874.

See also No-yu'-ki

NOZA or NOZAH See Nö'se

Yahnan

Small tribe, now nearly extinct, in Sierra foothills from Battle Creek north to Little Con Creek.

The first use of the name known to me is by Fremont, in his Geographical Memoir upon Upper California, published in 1848.

In the text, p. 57, it is written Nozah and is applied to the river now known as Battle Creek, which flows from Mt.

Lassen westerly, emptying into the Sacramento opposite the mouth of Cottonwood Creek. Fremont gives the latitude of its mouth as 40° 23' 58". On his map the name is spelled Noza.

(Senate Doc. 148, 30th Congress, 1st Sess., 1848.)

See Nös'se.

Noza

Yahnan

Tribe near Lassen Butte, Calif. - Siskiyou [Calif.] Chronicle,
May 1859. (See Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Nov. 16, 1860.)
Also, Bancroft, Native Races, I, 447, 1874.

See Nōs'-se.

Nozahs

Yahnan

Tribe south of lower Pit River and east of Wintoon.
Name on MS Map by Major P. B. Reading, 1852. (Map
with some Wintoon words and sentences on same sheet,
secured by me in 1912. - cam).

See Nōs'-se

See also Yah'-nah, Yana

• Nozes or Noces See Nōs'-se

Yahnan

"One of the most dreaded enemies of the great Wintoon nation was the little tribe called Nozes or Noces... Round Mt. and the valleys of Oak Run and Clow Creek were their principal habitat, though it is pretty certain that they formerly extended as far south as Battle Creek."

Stephen Powers, Overland Monthly, ~~XII~~^{May}, 416, 1874.

Celebrated former chief Polillis; chief in 1874, Pwee'ssy (Ibid).

Numerals to 10 given p. 417.

See Nōs'-se

• Nozes or Noces See Nōs'-se and Yah'nah

Yahnan

Gatschet, Ind. Languages Pacific States, I, 160, 1877.

See Nōs'-se

No'-zi or No'-si (~~See~~ Yana)

Yahnan

Tribe in eastern Shasta Co. , Calif.

" Round Mountain and the valleys of Oak Run and Clover creek were their principal habitat, though it is pretty certain that they formerly extended as far south as Battle Creek ." Powers, Tribes of Calif., pp 275, 1877.

Nozi: "this tribe...is chiefly known to the settlers by the name Noje or Nozi."-- Powell. Linguistic Families, p.135, 1891.

Nozi.--"The term 'Nozi' used by Powers probably refers to what is now called the central group." [of Yana].-- T. T. Waterman, The Yana Indians, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 13, p. 37, 1918.

See Nös'-se, Noje, Noces, Nozes, Yana, Yah-nah

[over

Nquipos

Chumashan

Rancheria on San Lucas or Santa Cruz Id. (= Limu), Santa Barbara Ids., Calif. Discovered by Cabrillo in 1542. - Taylor, Calif. Farmer, April 19th, 1863.

See also Niquipos

· Nozi: "In 1864 nearly the entire tribe, then numbering ^{about} 3,000, was massacred by miners. The whole stock is to-day practically extinct, only 39 having been enumerated in 1910."--Dixon, Census of 1910: Indian Population in U.S. & Alaska, p. 108, 1915.

Over

Nu-a'-gun-tits

Shoshonean

- Nu-a'-gun-tits: Tribe at Las Vegas, southeastern Nevada.-- Powell & Ingalls, Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1873, 50, 1874.
- "Nu-a'-gun-tit (Pai-Utes of Southern Nevada)":--Letter of Maj. J. W. Powell to Dr. J. Hammond Trumbull, quoted in Amer. Nat. Vol. XI, No. 3, March 1877.
- Nuaguntits.--Gatschet (after Powell) Archaeology of Wheeler Survey, 410, 1879. (Vocabs. 7, 8, & 9 from Las Vegas, Nevada, pp. 424-465, under Pa-Uta; and 471 under Nuaguntits.)

See Nū-vah'-ahn-dits,

Nuaguntits

Shoshonean

- Nuaguntits (*Nu-a'-gun-tits*). A Paiute band formerly living near Las Vegas, s. e. Nevada; pop. 161 in 1873.—Powell in Ind. Aff. Rep. 1873, 50, 1874.

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See Nu-vah'-an-dits

Nuchaniths

Nuchaniths: Tribe mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Juan Bautista Mission (1 Indian, 1822).--Mision de San Juan Bautista, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1797-1832.

Nuch-tucs

Mew-wah

Mewan

Nuch-tucs: Mentioned as tribe having rancheria on south fork Merced. Chief Pon-watchi. Spelled Nuch-tucs (June 14) and Neuch-Teus (April 23).--Daily Alta Calif., June 14 and April 23, 1851.

Lined at Wassamma.--*cm*

See Noot'-choo

See also Nootchoos, Nook-choos, Nut'-chu, Neut-chü

Nuchu

- Nuchu. A Miwok division on the s. fork of Merced r., Cal.
- Nūt'-chu.—Powers in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 349, 1877.

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Nootchoo

[~~at~~ Wassam'-mah.-cam]

Mewan

See Noot'-choo

Nucsuni

Nucsuni: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

See Necsuni

Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe

Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe. A mission established by Padres Ugarte and Helen in 1720-21 on the w. coast of Lower California, lat. 27°. It had 5 visitas in the vicinity in 1726, and 4 in 1745, the others no doubt having become a part of one of the missions founded in the meantime. In 1767 the mission counted 530 baptized natives, speaking a dialect of Cochimi, according to Hervas (Saggio, 79-80, 1787).

Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe.—Venegas, Hist. Cal., II, 198, 1759. **Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe del Sur.**—Buschmann, Spuren, 751, 1859. **Santa Maria de Guadalupe.**—Ibid.

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Nuestra Senora de los Dolores del Norte.

Nuestra Senora de los Dolores del Norte. A Jesuit mission of Lower California, founded early in the 18th century. Venegas (Hist. Cal., II, 198-199, 1759) says: "This mission was joined with that of San Ignacio.

Within its district, which lies 30 leagues from S. Ignacio [San Ignacio de Kadak^aman] and in the latitude of 29°, were already 548 baptized Indians." Taylor states

that this mission was "made as an adjunct to San Ignacio, but a few years afterward seems to have been absorbed into this last and abandoned, as were two or

three pioneer foundations of the same kind, before 1740."

See also Browne, Res. Pac. Slope, app., 50, 1869.

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Nueva

Rancheria ^{visited} ~~discovered~~ by Anza in ~~1774~~ or 1776 ^{Chumashan} ~~apparently~~ ~~northwest~~ of present site of Santa Barbara, Calif.--
Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., I, 267, 1884 (ft. note).

Nueva (or Casil)

Mentioned by Tapis in 1798. — Ibid, II, 28, 1885. [Casil is located by Goycochea as 8½ l. W of Santa Barbara.]

Nueva.-- "Rancheria Nueva" mentioned in Anza's Diary, 1776, apparently as between Mescaltitlan and Cojo.--Bancroft, Hist. Calif., I, 267 ft. note, 1884.

Casilic, Casalic, Casaliu, ~~Cascel~~, Cascellis, Cascil,
See also Casil, ~~Cascile~~, Cascili, Cascen, Kusil,

Nueva

In Feb. 1776 the Anza Expd. "halted on a small bluff by the sea near the Rancheria Nueva", about 10 leagues NW of Rancherias de Mescaltitan and 10 leagues SE of Rancheria del Cojo, or about 17 leagues E of Pt. Conception. — Pedro Font: Diary, Anza Expd. 1775-1776: Pubs. Acad. Pacif. Coast Hist. Vol. 3, No. 1, p. 55, March 1913.

Nueva or Casil. -- Place, probably rancheria, near Santa Barbara, Calif., mentioned by Tapis, MS 1798. — Bancroft, Hist. Calif., II, 28, 1885.

Nueva.-- "Rancheria Nueva," 8 l. W. of Mescaltitlan and 7 l. E. of Cojo. -- Bancroft (after Anza's Diary, 1775 -76), Hist, Calif., I, 267 ft. note, 1884.

See also Cascel, Casil

· Nuimok

Wintoon

Nuimok ('southern'). A Wintun tribe formerly living along lower Stony cr., Colusa co., Cal.

Kumnom.—Kroeber, inf'n, 1903 (Yuki name for Stony Creek Wintun). **Noi Mucks**.—Geiger in Ind. Aff. Rep., 288, 1858. **Nu'-i-mok**.—Powers in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 230, 1877.

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See Noi-mok

Kupa

Nūka

Shoshonean

nūka: Nickname meaning "daughter-in-law" sometimes used for Kavalim clan of Cupeño at Kupa. --W.D. Strong, Aboriginal Soc. in Southern Calif., p. 186, May 28, 1929.

• Nukchu

Mewan

• **Nukchu.** Mentioned as a tribe of s. central California, apparently living between San Joaquin and Kings rs. There may be some confusion with a southern Moquelumnan tribe called Nuchu; or the term may be a synonym of Nuchawayi or Nutunutu (q. v.). The Nukchu entered into a treaty with the United States, Apr. 29, 1851, and were placed on a reserve between Chowchilla and Kaweah rs.

• **Nook-choo.**—Royce in 18th Rep. B. A. E., 782, 1899.

• **Nook-choos.**—Johnson (1851) in Sen. Ex. Doc. 61, 32d Cong., 1st sess., 22, 1852.

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See Noot'-choo

• Nuk'-ko-ko

Nōm'-lak-ke

Winton

• Nuk'-ko-ko: Name applied by Nōm'-lak-ke of Paskenta to their village 1/2 mile below Newville in gulch on Salt Creek (on John Flood's place). — *exam.*

•Nuk-kōn-me

Pomoan

•Nuk-kōn-me (or Nuk-kó-nā-me): Name given me by Round Valley
'Yuke' for Pomoan tribes of Willits and Potter Valleys
including Tompki Creek. -- Cam

Numa

Shoshonean

Numa: "The Shoshones call themselves Numa (people) from
which Shoshonein takes its name."--Louise Truchot, Class
History, The Sherman Bulletin, May 29, 1919.

Nüma

Piute

Shoshonean

Piute

Name (meaning people) used by the Piute for themselves.
- Mooney, The Ghost Dance Religion, 14th Ann. Rept.
Bureau Eth., 1048, 1896.

"Numa language". - G.W. Ingalls, Rept. Comm. Ind. Affs. for 1873, 329, 1874.

"A majority of all the Indians west of the Rocky Mts. at one time formed one great family, called 'Numas', of which the Pai-Utes were a part."
G.W. Ingalls in Rept. Comm. Ind. Affs. for 1873, 329, 1874.

'Shoshoni or Numa'. -- From letter of Maj. J.W. Powell to Dr. J. Hammond Trumbull, quoted in Amer. Nat., Vol. XI, No. 3, March 1877.

Nü-ma: Used by Major J.W. Powell for desert Piute of Grand Canyon of Colorado region - doubtless in a broader sense. - Powell, Colorado River of the West, p. 7, 1875.

Shoshonean

· NUMA stock

Term proposed by Gatchet in 1879 as substitute for Shoshoni (or Shoshonean). -- Gatchet, 40 Vocabularies, Archaeology Wheeler Survey, p 408, 1879.
In my judgement the name should be spelled NEUMA.

• Numaga

Piute

Shoshonean

• Numaga, or Young Winnemucca, a friendly ^{in NW Nevada in 1860.} Pah Ute chief.
--Bancroft, Hist. Nev., Colo., and Wyo., 208, 211, 216, 1890.

• Nu-mal-tachee

Tuslunne band mentioned by Adam Johnston in Schoolcraft's Indian Tribes, IV, 407, 1854.

The middle menule tell me that there never was such a tribe or band, but that Noo-mah-tachee is a word meaning liar. - cam.

See also Mumaltachi

Numaltachi

Mewan

• **Numaltachi.** A village formerly on Tuolumne r., Tuolumne co., Cal. Judging from its geographic position, it was probably Moquelumnan.

• **Mul-lat-te-co.**—Johnson in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, iv, 407, 1854 (probably identical). • **Mumaltachi.**—

Latham in Trans. Philol. Soc. Lond., 81, 1856. **Nu-mal-tachee.**—Johnson, op. cit.

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Mul-lat-te-co not tribal name but word meaning "no good"! -can.

Numcan

Numcan: Rancheria mentioned once (in 1826) in Libro de Bautismos, Misión Santa Cruz, 1791-1835, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Numculty

Yuke

Numculty: Tribe on Nome Lackee Reservation.-- Humboldt Times, May 3, 1856. Same in Sacramento Daily Democratic State Journal, April 17, 1856.

See also Nome Cult, Nomee Cults

Num'-dahl-ker'-ril

Wintoon

· Num'-dahl-ker'-ril: Name (in their own language) for big Wintu rancheria on site of present town of French Gulch.
C.M.

Tribe _____

Name Num-ee-muss _____

Standard form _____

Tribe ☐

Village ☐

Other ☐

Source _____

Identification and remarks _____

Numguelgar.

Numguelgar. A former Chumashan village near Santa Barbara, Cal.—Bancroft, Nat. Races, I, 459, 1874.

Chumashan

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Numguelgar

Chumashan

Rancheria formerly near ^{on tributary to} ~~site of~~ Santa Barbara Mission,
Calif.—Bancroft (after Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Aug. 21,
1863), Native Races, I, 459, 1874.

• Num'-kas

Oo'-ko-nōm

Miyakman

Oo'-ko-nōm (=

• Num'-kas: Name applied by Nōm'-lak-ke of Paskenta to ("Yuke")
of Round Valley, Mendocino County.—~~Chum.~~

Num-kā-wis

Nōm-lak-ke

Winton

• Num-kā-wis: Name used by Grindstone Indians as if it might be their tribal name, but I am not sure about this. -- *cm*

Numlaki

Winton

- Numlaki. -- Mason, Directions for Collectors of American Basketry, Bull. 39 U.S. Nat. Mus., p. 29, 1902.

See Nōm-le-a-ka

See also Nomlaki, Nome Lacke, Nome Lakee &c.

Num'-min

Winton

·Num'-min: Ko'-roo name for tribe in foothills west of Colusa region. Num'-min means 'west people'.--*can*

Same name used by 'Klet win for tribes west of themselves in Lake County, including Clear Lake people.

The 'Klet win ~~state the Ko'-roo call them~~ Num'-min by the Ko-roo-
are called *can*

·Numpal See ·Numpali

Mewan

--Taylor, Calif. Farmer, June. 8, 1860.

Tribe N of San Francisco Bay.

See Numpali, Numpal, Noumpolis

• Numpali

• **Numpali.** A former division of the Olamentke that probably resided not far from the Olumpali of Marin co., Cal.
• **Noumpolis.**—Choris, Voy. Pitt., 6, 1822. • **Numpali.**—Chamisso in Kotzebue, Voy., III, 51, 1821.

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• Numpali

Olumpali

Mewan

Tribe from north of San Francisco Bay, of which members were at San Francisco Mission in 1816. --Chamisso, Kotzebue's Reise, III, 23, 1821; ^{English trans. London, III, 51, 1821.} *Written Numpal* by Taylor, Calif. Farmer, June 8, 1860.

Probably error for Olumpale?

Spelled Noumpolis by Choris, Voyage Pittoresque, Paris, 1822 (p. 6).

• Bancroft (after Chamisso and Choris), Native Races, I; 453, 1874.

Numpali. -- A. Balbi (after Chamisso), Atlas Ethnographique du Globe, p. xxxv, 1826.

See also Numpal, Noumpolis, Olumpale.

• Num'-shoos or Num'-soos Wintoon proper Wintoon

• Num'-shoos: Wintoon name for related band on Trinity River. Given me by McCloud Wintoon in 1903 and again in 1922.-- *cam*

See also Num'-su, Num-soos'

• Num'-shoos

Nor'-rel-muk

Wintoon

• Num'-shoos: Name applied by Nōm'-lak-ke of Paskenta to tribe in Hay Fork region (Nor'-rel-muk). -- *cam*.

Note. -- Same name (Num'-shoos) applied by Northern Wintoon of upper Sacramento and McCloud River to Trinity River branch of tribe -- those from Trinity center southerly to Hamilton region. -- *cam*.

See also: Num-soos', Num'-su

Num-soos'

Wintoon

• Num-soos': Wintoon Indians at Anderson say that those at Ono, Hay Fork Valley, and North Fork (!) talk Num-soos' [= Wintoo].--Calif. Journ., p.42, Sept. 2, 1928.
Old Capt. Charley Klooche tells me that McCloud River Wintoon consider the Ono and Trinity River 'Wintu' [Num-soos'] as same tribe with themselves and say they all reached south to Cottonwood Creek.--Calif. Journ., p.49, Sept. 17, 1928. - *Cham*

See also: Num'-shoos, Num'-su

Numstruttes Indians

• Numstruttes Indians: Tribe living ^{(on North Eel River and} between North Eel River and South Eel River.--Majority & Minority Reports, Special Joint Committee [Calif. Legislature] on the Mendocino War, p. 50, 1860.

·Num-su [=Num-soos] Trinity River branch of Wintoon

·Num-su: Mentioned by Powers as name of tribe of which he found a woman on Mad River in 1871 (from whom he obtained a dozen words).--Powers Tribes of Calif. 519, 530, 1877.

See Num-shoos, Nom-shoos, Num-soos

Nümü

Monache

Shoshonean

Nümü: "The Mono call themselves only Nümü, which means no more than 'persons!'"--Kroeber, Hdbk. Inds. Calif. p. 584, 1925.

See Nim, Mono

• Nung'-gah'^{hl}

Athapaskan

• Nung'-gah'^{hl}: Supertribal name used for themselves by all southern Athapaskan tribes in which the word for people is ken-nes-tě'; includes all tribes from Laguna & Bridgerville south to northern border of Round Valley. Told me by a number of component tribes - Set'-ten-bi'-den ke'-ah, Chě-teg'-gah-ahng, Tsen-nah'-ken-nes'. Does not include Hoofah group. - C.M.

See also Nongatl

• Nung-ken-ne-tse' ke'-ah

Athapaskan

• Nung-ken-ne-tse' ke'-ah: Band of Tsen-nah'-ken-nes' on ^{east side of} main Eel River at Island Mountain. Probably only the inhabitants of a single village as the people living in the Island Mt. country are collectively called Bahng'-kut ke'-ah from Bahng'-kut, the name of Island Mt. Told me by 'Wylahke Tip', a Tsen-nah'-ken-nes. - C.M.

Nûñkōl

Miyakeman
Yuke

Name given Barrett by a Gravelly Valley 'Yuke' woman as that "of the people formerly living in and about that valley" - which appears to mean their name for themselves. Barrett states that these people are called Teimaia by the Comos to the south. He also suggests that the ^(Nome Cult) name applied by the whites to the reservation in Round Valley may have been derived from Nûñkōl. - Barrett, *Ethno-Geog. Comos*, 247 (+ note 279), 1908.

If Barrett did not misunderstand his informant, the inference is that the Gravelly Valley On-ko-loo'-kum had a name or nickname ('Nûñkōl') for themselves closely resembling the name Nung-gah'hl (or Non-kah'hl) used by the Southern Athapascans for themselves. - Com

Nunquelquel

Chumashan

Nunquelquel: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de Santa Barbara, MS, 1786-1825.

See Nimquelquel

Nupchenche

Yokut

Moraga's expedition from S. Juan Bautista in 1806 was, on 2d day out, at "place before discovered and called Santa Rita on an arroyo, with 'many tules in all this continent' and much black willow on the stream."^[then] went 2 l. east to San Joaquin; moved camp to the banks; "much good land toward the south, but some alkali; plenty of beaver and salmon. . visited the rancheria of Nupchenche, chief Choley across the river; 250 souls^[then] one league north through thick tules; 2 l. over alkali lands to an arroyo with some oaks and willows, place called Mariposas."--Bancroft (after Munoz MS Diary, 1806), Hist. Calif., II, 52 ft. note, 1885.

This would place Nupchenche on the east bank of the San Joaquin about 9 miles south of the place originally called Las Mariposas. - cm

See also Nopochinches, Nopthrinthres. Nopchinche

Over

Nupchinche

Yokut

.Nupchinche: In speaking of the plains along the Merced, Tuolumne, Stanislaus & Calaveras Rivers and east bank lower San Joaquin, Kroeber says, "There are known in this region the Nupchinche or Noptinte, not located".--Kroeber, Hdbk. Inds. Calif., 485, 1925.

See also Nupchenche, Noptinte

Nupchenche: Spelling on Schenck's map for Nopochinches (text p. 129). Indian village visited by Soto in 1820. On Schenck's map located on W bank San Joaquin opposite mouth Chowchilla Rv. --W. Egbert Schenck, Aboriginal Groups of California Delta Region [Univ. Calif. Pubs.], map p. 133, Nov. 13, 1926.

- Nupchenche: Rancheria visited by Moraga in 1806 (Sept. 26) (described in Bancroft's ref. above). --Diary of P. Pedro Muñoz, 1806, Arch. Sta. Barbara, Vol. 4, p 6, 7, 1806-1821.

Nushalt^{ch} ágakni

Modok

Lutuamian

• Nushalt^{ch} ágakni (or 'Spring-people): Given by Gatschet as division of Modoks near Bonanza.--A.S.Gatschet, Klamath Indians, Contr. N. Amer. Eth., Vol.2, Pt.1, p. xxxv, 1890.

• Nushaltkagakni

Lutocamian

• Nushaltkagakni ('spring people'). A division of the Modoc at the headwaters of Lost r., s. w. Oreg., near Bonanza.

• Nushaltxagakni.—Gatschet in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., II, pt. I, xxxv, 1890. Spring-people.—Ibid.

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Nut'aa (plural Nuchawayi)

Piute

Yokut name for Piute tribes of the Sierra region, "meaning easterners or mountaineers and applied at times also to Yokuts tribes living in the hills" - Kroeber, Hochmann Dialects of Calif. 119, 1907.

Nuta'a: (plural Nuchawayi): Yokut name for 'Western Mono' "which, however, is only a directional term meaning 'uplanders', & therefore generally easterners. . . . Garcés, in 1776, used the same name, in the form Noche, for the So. foothill Yokuts themselves." - Kroeber, Hdbk. Inds. Calif., p. 584, 1925.

See Noo-tah-ah, Nut-ha, Nut-tah'-ah

Nut-aw

Me-wuk stock

Me-wuk village at Cherokee mine, 1 mile north of Carters (= Tuslumne), Tuolumne Co., Calif. Name given me by residents of village. com (Name means "this place" and is not a village or band name-com)

Nevertheless, Nut-ha is given by Lomax and others as name of monache lands on upper San Joaquin & Kings Rivers, and by Kroeber as Yokut name (meaning 'easterners') for Piute tribes in Sierra Nevada, which doubtless is correct.

Nut'-choo-che (=Noot'-choo)

Me'-wuk

Rancheria and band near present town of Mariposa in foothills
of western Mariposa Co. — (Told me by Merced Falls Wilson).

Error. They lived ~~at Was-sam'-ma~~, not Mariposa. — Cam.

Merriam, Dist. and Classif. of Mewan Stock of California,
Amer. Anthropologist, NS IX, p. 347, June 1907.

See Noot'-choo

See also Nut'-chu, Nook-choos,

Nūt'-chu (Noot'-choo)

Me-wuk stock

Tribe ^{attributed to} ~~at~~ South Fork ~~of the~~ Merced River, Mariposa Co.,
Calif. — Powers, Tribes of Calif. p 349, 1877.

~~A Mariposa Indian tells me that the Nut'-choo (or Noot'-choo)~~
~~lived where the town of Mariposa now is. — Cam.~~
Location erroneous. They lived at Was-sam'-ma. — Cam.

See Noot'-choo, Nut'-choo-che, Nook-choo

Nūt'-ha (same as mo'-nahk and Nim)

Piute

Powers, Tribes of Calif. p. 396, 1877. Under the name Mono, for the Piute bands on the upper San Joaquin and Kings rivers, Powers states: "In their own language these Indians call themselves Nūt'-ha." also said to have ^{originally} come over from Owens Valley.

Nut-ha.--W. A. Chalfant, Story of Inyo, 14, 1922 (after Powers).

See Noo-tah-ah, Nut'aa.

Nut'has

Piute

Band of Piute in Mono Co. west of Owens river, Calif. between lat. $36^{\circ}40'$ and $37^{\circ}40'$. -- Gatchet, Archaeology Wheeler Survey, p411, 1879.

"They call themselves Nut'has" (after Powers Nūt'-ha, Tribes of Calif. 396, 1877).

See Nut'-ha

^m
Nuthesum

Rancheria "En las Mediannias del Rio de Monterey yel de Pajaro " , afterwards the Mutzuns of San Jaun Mission, Calif.--Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Vol. XIII, April 20, 1860.

? See mutzunes, mutsun, mutsoon, mootsoon
also Nootsum.

Nutnur

Nutnur. A former village of the Kalindaruk division of the Costanoan family of California.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Apr. 20, 1860.

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Olhonean

Nutnur

Olhonean

~~Esten~~ Rancheria formerly in Pajaro valley, Calif.--Taylor,
Calif. Farmer, Vol. XIII, April 20, 1860.

Nutonto

Yokut

Rancheria tributary to Santa Ynez Mission, Calif.-Taylor,
Calif. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861.

May have been the Nutunoto of Tulare Lake region - can
Bancroft (after Taylor), Native Races, I, '459, 1874.

See Nutunoto, Noo-too'-na.to.

Nutonto

Nutonto. A former Chumashan village near Santa Inez mission, Santa Barbara co., Cal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861.

Chumashan

*Prob. a Yokut village of Indians
brought from Tulare Lake*

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Nutrecho

•**Nutrecho.** Mentioned as a tribe, seemingly Moquelumman, formerly on Fresno r., Cal.—Wessells in H. R. Ex. Doc. 76, 34th Cong., 3d sess., 30, 1857.

Mewan

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See Noot'-choo

Nu-tre-cho

Mewan!

Tribe on Fresno River mentioned in 1853 by Major H.W. Wessells.
House Ex. Doc. 76, 34th Cong. 3^d Sess. p. 20, 1857.

Nut-tah'-ah

Monache Nüm(Neum).

Nut-tah'-ah: Chukchansy name for N.Fk. Nim (or Neum, or Nüm). - com

Name Nut'-hah was given me by the Cho-ki'-min-nah for the western Monache north of the Cho-ki'-min-nah and Emtimbitah and south of Kings River, thus implying that the name is applied by Yokut tribes to western Monache in general. - com

See Nut'aa, Mo-tah-ah, Nut-ha

Nutuals

Nutuals: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision Santa Cruz, 1791-1835. Ms Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Notuals

See also Notuals, Natuals

Nutunutu

Yokut

Nutunutu. A Yokuts (Mariposan) tribe formerly living on lower Kings r., Cal. They were on the Fresno reserve in 1861, and with the Wimilchi numbered 180. Subsequently they were almost exterminated by white settlers, but two or three Nutunutu survive among neighboring tribes. The name is also pronounced Nutuntu, and in the plural is Nutantisha.

Mon-to-tos.—Wessells (1853) in H. R. Ex. Doc. 76, 34th Cong., 3d sess., 32, 1857 (probably identical). **Na-too'-na-ta.**—Merriam in Science, XIX, 916, 1904 (or, Nā-toon'-ā-tā). **No-toan'-ai-ti.**—Powers in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 370, 1877. **Notonatos.**—Bancroft, Nat. Races, I, 456, 1874. **No-ton-no-tos.**—Johnston (1851) in Sen. Ex. Doc. 61, 32d Cong., 1st sess., 23, 1852 (mentioned as distinct from No-ton-toos, but apparently the same). **No-to-no-tos.**—McKee et al. in Ind. Aff. Rep., 223, 1851. **No-ton-toos.**—Johnston, op. cit., 22 (see Notonnotos). **Notowthas.**—Hendley in Ind. Aff. Rep., 511, 1854. **Notototens.**—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, June 22, 1860. **No-tow-too.**—Barbour (1852) in Sen. Ex. Doc. 4, 32d Cong., spec. sess., 254, 1853. **Nutonetoos.**—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, June 8, 1860. **Nutuntu.**—A. L. Kroeber, inf'n, 1906. **Nutunutu.**—Kroeber in Univ. Cal. Pub., Am. Archæol. and Ethnol., II, 360, 1907.

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Nutunutu or Nutuntu

Yokut

Nutunutu or Nutuntu: or Notonto: S of Kings River. "Armona, Hanford, and Kingston were their territory." --Kroeber, Hdbk Inds. Calif., p 483, 491, 1925.

Nutunutu: Yokut tribe at Kingston, A.H. Gayton, Yokuts-Mono Chiefs & Shamans, pp. 395, 396, 405, 406. Oct. 1930.

Nu-tu-nu-tu: Tribe next up Kings River above Chunut. --Geo. W. Stewart, Yokut Inds of Kaweah Region, Sierra Club Bull. Vol. 12, No. 4, 389, 1927.

See No-to-no-tos

See also Notonto, Notontoes, Noto-notoos, No-to-no-tose

Nutunutu See Noo-too'-na-tah

Yokut

Yokut tribe on lower Kings River, north of Tulare Lake.
Name thus spelled by Kroeber, The Yokuts Language, 311³⁶⁰, 1907.
(Vocab. of 16 words, 320-321.)

Nu-tu-nu-tu: On Kings River between Chu-nut and Cho-ko-yu-me. --Geo. W. Stewart, Yokut Inds. of Kaweah Region, Sierra Bull. Vol. 12, No. 4, 1927, map opp. 388, Pl. CXXIII and 389.

See Noo-too'-nä-tah

Language said to be same as Colovonne & Jacikamne.

Nututamne

Rancheria attributed to San Joaquin Co. - Pinart, Etudes sur les Indiens Californiens: Sur les Tcholorones de Chorris, p. 79, 1894. *Revue de Linguistique et de Philologie Comparee*, Vol. 27, pp. 79-87, Paris, 1894. Also quoted by Kroeber, Univ. Calif. Pub., II, 371, 1908.

See Notunato etc

See also Notunamnes

Nututamne

Nututamne: Rancheria attributed to San Joaquin Co. Language said to be same as Colovonne and Jacikamne.--
A. Pinart, Etudes sur les Indiens Californiens: Sur les Tcholorones de Chorris, p. 79, 1894. *Revue de Linguistique et de Philologie Comparee*, Vol. 27, pp. 79-87, Paris 1894.

See Notunato

See also Notunamnes

Nutunutó

Nutunutó: Rancheria mentioned in "Padron" or Register of Santa Ynez Mission, MS, 1803-1810 (Book 17, Archives of Parochial Church of Santa Barbara).

Nutnunu

Nutnunu: Rancheria mentioned in Padron de esta Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1835.

Nututamne

Yokut

Nututamne: Yokut term meaning "upstream people" sometimes used by one people to designate another.--Kroeber, Hdbk. Inds. Calif., 485, 1925.

Nututhro

Nututhro: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Juan Bautista Mission (2 Indians, 1821, 1822).--Mision de San Juan Bautista, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1797-1832.

Nū-vah'-ahn-dits

Southern Piute tribe whose territory extends from Ash Meadows in Amargosa Desert eastward to Las Vegas and Moapa, and south to Ivanpah and Kingston ~~was~~. Pahrump Valley and Charleston ~~are~~ are in their territory. Told me by Maud Beatty whose mother is a full blood from Ash Meadows (and by a full blood boy from Moapa). ~~com.~~

The Ash Meadows Band call themselves Pā-nar'-ā-nap. - ~~com.~~
Those in Pahrump Valley, Pah-rump' or Pah-rumb'. - ~~com.~~

See also Nu-a'-gun-tits, Nau-wan'-atats.

NūwilsōlmīyeAthabaskan

Nūwilsōlmīye. [=Noo-wil+sol-me-yěh]. -- "Chilula" name meaning "ground in billows under" for summer camp in Bald Hill near a cold spring at head of one of the branches of Coyote Creek. (NW corner of Section 32, Township 9 N, Range 3 E). -- P. E. Goddard, Univ. of Calif. Pubs., Amer. Archaeol. & Ethnol., Vol. 10, No. 6, pp. 277, 282, April 1914.

Nüwu or Nöwu (=person) So. Piute

So. Piute

Shoshonean

Name used by Chemeweve for themselves and for the adjacent bands of [Southern] Piute. - Kroeber, Journ. Am. Folk-Lore, XXI, 242, 1908.

See Nä'-ö

: N'yel-lel-vah (or Ñel-lel-vah) Koo'-pah

So. Shoshonean

Cahuilla name for Koo'-pah village in ^N edge of Warner valley (called Puerta Cruz by the Spaniards).

Told me by Cahuilla at Palm Springs. - com.
Told me also by Cahuilla chief Lugo. - com.

See also Ngorivo, Puerta Cruz

Nylackee Error for Wylackee Athapaskan
B.L. Fairfield in Rept. Commr. Ind Affs. for 1866, 96, 1866.

Round Valley Reservation. Population
"Nylackee & Trinity River" 361.

See Wylackee

Nypaguay

Kam'mei

Yuman

Nypaguay: Spelling in San Diego Mission records for
Mipaguay, the site of the Mission after 1774. --
Libros de Mision de San Diego, Extractos por
Tomas Savage, Bancroft Library, p 61, 1878.

See Nipaguay

Nypagudy

^{Diegueno}
Kam'-me-i

Yuman

Name of site ^(probably village) of San Diego Mission. -
Alex S. Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Feb. 22, 1860.